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Massachusetts Recount For Governor Speeds Up; Ramspeck Bill Now Law

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 26, 1940

In New England: Bay State Recount Progresses

A State-wide recount of approximately 2,000,000 ballots cast in Massachusetts' closest Gubernatorial election in years gathered momentum today with 16 cities and towns commencing the recount of Nov. 5 returns. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

Thanksgiving turkeys and other items for the holiday menu will cost less this year than last, Massachusetts officials said today after a survey of food prices. [Details: Page 11.]

The Dies Committee bared correspondence alleging that German propaganda is being spread by an instructor in German at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. The instructor is a naturalized American. [Details: Page 11.]

Boston had its first cold snap of the season when the temperature hit a low of 20.7 degrees at 8 a. m., today—not so penetrating as 12 degrees on this date in 1938, nor so pleasant as a high of 67 recorded Nov. 26, 1895. The Weather Man expects rising temperatures tomorrow. [Details: Page 11.]

In Washington: President Signs Ramspeck Bill

President Roosevelt signed the Ramspeck Bill authorizing him to convert into the civil service approximately 200,000 employees in Federal emergency agencies if they pass non-competitive examinations. The measure was made law in the presence of Representative Ernest W. Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, its author, and Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, who piloted it through the Senate. [Details: Page 2.]

Gov. William D. Leahy of Puerto Rico was formally nominated to become Ambassador to France. The Governor assumed his present post after retiring from the Navy as its Chief of Naval Operations, with the rank of Admiral. The President also nominated John C. White of New York Consul General at Tangier, Morocco, as Minister to Haiti.

President Roosevelt signed a bill granting a $5,000 annual pension to Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland Preston, widow of President Grover Cleveland.

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson announced that officials of all national political parties and committees, with their records of contributions and expenditures, would be called before a Federal grand jury in connection with an investigation of alleged violations of election laws.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced the War Department had appealed to the Priorities Board to halt expansion of commercial air services on the ground that it would interfere with war plane production for American and British armed forces.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Dr. Harry A. Millis, professor emeritus at the University of Chicago, to be chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, succeeding J. Warren Madden, whose term expired.

The Senate passed the Logan-Walter Bill, 27-25, to curb administrative rulings of Federal agencies. The measure, a version of which has passed the House, has been sent to the House for final action on amendments.

War Summary: London Has Quiet Night

A raidless night for Londoners and most of England gave way to new German daylight attacks on a town in the West of England—presumably the important port of Bristol. [Details: Page 4.]

Heavy R. A. F. air blows against German shipping and shipbuilding centers at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Hamburg, and Willemsoord, together with attacks on German plane bases, were recorded.

Evacuation of school children from the British industrial city at Birmingham began today when 70,000 were removed to the country.

Smaller shipping losses were recorded by Britain today with announcement that Allied merchant vessels sunk during the week ending Nov. 17 totaled about two thirds of the weekly average of sinkings since last May. [Details: Page 4.]

Greco-Italian War: Fight Is Italy's, Nazis Say

Rome's trial balloons included a statement that no German military action against Turkey was imminent and that the Nazis intended to leave the fight against Greece entirely to Italy. Germany's only concern, it was said, was to keep Turkey from helping Greece.

Greeks threatened to isolate large numbers of Italians caught in the coastal region near the Greek-Albanian frontier. [Details: Page 4.]

Central and Northern Greek forces continued their gains despite determined Italian defenses around the base of Argyrokastron in southwest Albania and at Pogradetz, the most northerly point reached by the Greeks.

Albanian help for the Greeks, though not with arms, has been given in the shape of non-co-operation with the Italians.

Italian reinforcements have been sent to Albania including some two divisions without, however, halting the Greek advance.

British airmen bombed the shipping and wharves at Durazzo, where the Italians are landing troops and supplies for Albania.

Air attacks on Italian positions in Libya, Kenya and the Sudan were reported from Cairo.

United States Official Leaves for Rome

New York (AP)—Alexander Kirk, until recently Charge d'Affaires at the American Embassy in Berlin, left by clipper plane today for Lisbon en route to his new post at Rome where he will be Charge d'Affaires with the rank of Minister. With Mr. Kirk was Albert W. Horn, an attache of the embassy at Berlin who also has been transferred to Rome. A third member of the Berlin staff, Philip Fahrenholz, will go direct to Rome from Germany, Mr. Horn said.

Japanese Ambassador to Nanking Arrives

Shanghai (AP)—Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese Ambassador to Wang Ching-Wei's "National Chinese Government" at Nanking, arrived there today from Tokyo, reportedly to prepare for formal Japanese recognition of Wang's regime Nov. 30. This was taken to indicate Japan had abandoned hope of making peace with the Central Chinese Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Mechanization of War Described

Cleveland, Ohio (AP)—How war has become mechanized, the Cleveland Engineering Society was told last night, can be summed up in this statement: "Today it takes only 1,500 men to throw as much metal on the target in a given time as 20,000 men could throw on that target in the last war." The comparison was made by Tell Berna, General Manager of the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

Shift in Paraguayan Government

Asuncion, Paraguay (AP)—President Morinigo, in an unexpected move to strengthen his hold over the Government of Paraguay, accepted the resignations of three Cabinet officers and five key military commanders. He replaced them within a few hours by men drawn from the Army.

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U.S. Attorney Keeps Eye On Defense Areas

Brandon names special representative for close touch with naval and army commands.

A special representative of the United States Attorney in Massachusetts was designated today to keep a special watch upon all construction, hiring of personnel, and similar matters, in all military and naval activities in the State.

This move was taken by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon because of "the tremendous extension of government reservations in this district, together with the presence of large amounts of government property."

McCarthy Chosen

Mr. Brandon designated Assistant United States Attorney William T. McCarthy, who is chief of the criminal division, as a special liason officer between the Government and Army and Navy commands in this district.

While Mr. Brandon gave no immediate cause for this unexpected move, it was recalled at the Federal Buliding today that already there have been some arrests in the camps for theft of government property.

At Camp Edwards in Falmouth, five civilians and 12 soldiers recently were arrested on charges of stealing valuable government property.

Mr. Bandon said that in the violation of any U. S. laws within the district—especially the laws governing search and seizure—a uniform method in handling these cases, in co-operation with Army and Navy commands, is essential.

To Hold Conferences

Mr. McCarthy is expected to confer with commanders of the camps and the Boston Navy Yard within the next few days.

Mr. McCarthy has a long record of prosecutions on the criminal side of Federal court practice. He also was a former Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County.

There was speculation at the Federal Building on word of the appointment as to whether Mr. McCarthy's assignment would take him to Fort Devens, where there have been charges and counter-charges of job-selling by Boston politicians.

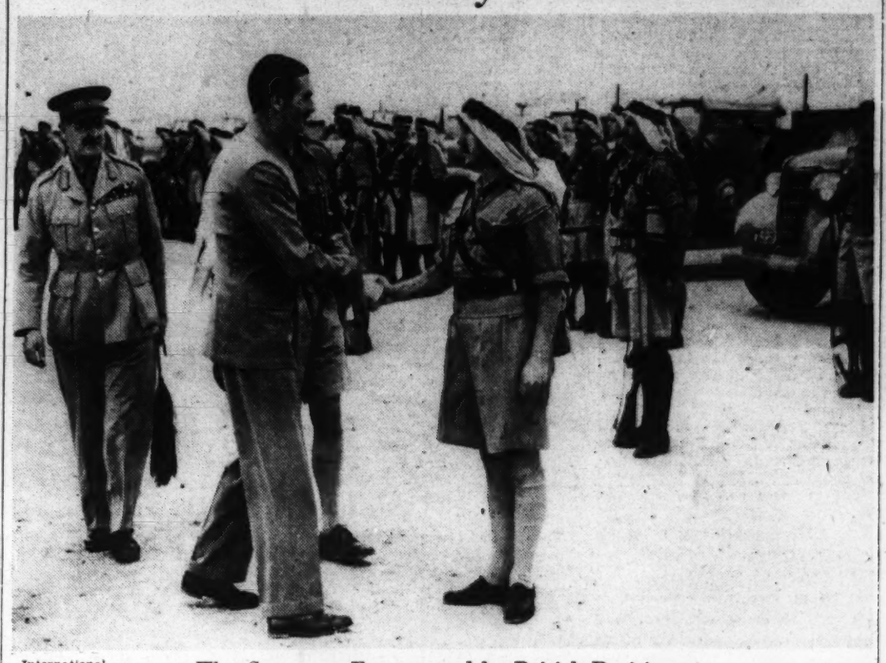
Refugees Reach U. S. On Portuguese Steamer

NEW YORK (AP)—The little Portuguese steamer Guine, completing its first Atlantic crossing, docked at Staten Island Nov. 25 with 156 passengers, most of them refugees from war zones.

The 2,648-ton ship sailed from Lisbon Nov. 12 after converting nearly all available space into sleeping quarters for passengers. She brought little cargo.

Customs inspectors permitted no one to leave or board the ship until a complete checkup had been made.

British Forces Ready in Middle East



International

War Secretary Encouraged by British Positions

Anthony Eden is shown (hatless) shaking hands with an officer of a Transjordan frontier force during the Secretary's recent tour of inspection. The officer at the left is Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of Britain's Middle East forces. British forces in the area are now considered ample to handle any attack by Italy from any direction, and communication lines are greatly improved.

British Pledge Free Bulgaria in Peace; Italian Force in Middle East Stalled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Nov. 26—Britain's recent speeding up of preparations in the Middle-East convinces the most competent observers here that these forces are ready for new developments from any quarter, particularly any coming from Libya.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's Army, which for some time past has been faced with serious shortages of oil and other essential war materials, because of the effective British blockade, is now even more precariously placed as Britain's naval and air forces are making the fullest use of the new bases at Crete and elsewhere in Greece.

Information from Italian war prisoners leads military experts here to the opinion that despite Marshal Graziani's claim to have solved his water supply by pipe lines and the discovery of new wells, he is facing a stalemate position in Libya. It now appears that an Italian offensive against Egypt would be a very rash act, undertaken only in desperation. On the contrary, it is the Italians' own position that is now becoming uncertain.

Series of Outpost Raids

War Secretary Anthony Eden in a recent broadcast on his return from a visit to the forces in the Near East declared that the future was "safe" in the hands of Britain's steadily gathering armies and intimated that there would be an early recourse to the offensive.

The Italian débâcle in Albania has brought a measure of discouragement to Marshal Graziani's soldiers and British patrols report that it is increasingly easy to conduct periodic outpost raids. The Italian Air Force, continually pounded by the British Air Force operating from the Middle East, becomes daily more ineffective and

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Appeal for Ships Studied in America

American leaders studied pleas for further aid to Britain as Shipping Minister Ronald Cross disclosed that the present loss of British bottoms averages as heavy as during the World War.

Britain was reported "seeking the loan" of 100 destroyers, 6 cruisers, and 3 battleships.

A more stark picture of conditions in England than has hitherto been permitted to pass the censorship was contained in an Associated Press study which recorded mounting problems despite the excellence of English morale. [Details: Pages 4 and 6.]

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Great Britain made a bid today for Bulgaria's neutrality in the European war with a promise that Britain will strive to insure Bulgaria's integrity and independence in any eventual peace settlement.

Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said in a written statement in the House of Commons:

"Lord Halifax (the Foreign Secretary) welcomes this opportunity of stating that, provided Bulgaria does not join or assist, either actively or passively, the enemies of Great Britain, or attack her Allies, it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to do their best to insure that in any eventual peace settlement to which Great Britain is a party, the integrity and independence of Bulgaria shall be fully respected."

[Mr. Butler's proposal that Bulgaria not attack Britain's "Allies" apparently was a reference to the latent threat, reported from the Balkans, that Bulgaria might attempt to wrest from Greece a corridor to the Aegean Sea through Macedonia, with Axis encouragement.]

Bulgars Stay Out?

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Nov. 26 — Bulgaria, long viewed as a likely convert to the Axis line-up, is staying out, for the present at least, informed Nazi sources indicated yesterday.

This disclosure came with the surprise statement by these informants that the signatures of Hungary, Rumania, and Slovakia to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact ended the present series of additions.

Authorized quarters hinted, nevertheless, that Adolf Hitler's diplomatic maneuvers, which already have covered most of the Continent, will continue.

"When will the next act be staged?" one official was asked and he retorted: "Just be patient."

They added that the fact that Bulgaria is not expected to join up at this time has nothing to do with developments in Turkey.

[Official circles in Sofia, Bulgarian Capital, expressed belief that the Berlin statement meant that the Balkan Kingdom had won a "breathing spell" in its struggle against being rushed into aligning with the Axis.

There was unconcealed relief in Sofia, where a high Government official's reaction was that "it now appears certain to us that Bulgaria will not be involved in war this winter." At the same time it was disclosed that the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Ivan Popoff, already had packed his bags to go to Berlin early this week.

Diplomatic circles in Sofia saw in the developments an indication that Herr Hitler and Joseph Stalin do not see eye to eye on division of German and Russian spheres of influence. The Bulgarian argument against joining the Axis was believed generally to have been inspired by the Russians, who were represented as still not willing to concede that all the Balkans belong in Germany's Lebensraum —living space.]

Envoy at Sofia

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (AP)—Authorized Nazis told foreign news men today that Parvan Draganoff, Bulgarian Minister to Berlin, had left here for Sofia, indicating Bulgarian interest in the recent adherence of Hungary, Rumania, and Slovakia to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance. Beyond that, they had no comment.

Intimate Message from Washington

Making of the Budget Gets Under Way, One of the Most Baffling and Least Satisfactory of Government Dishes With Too Many Cooks

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

After a dozen-odd years in Washington this writer still finds the Federal process of budget-making—which is just getting under way again for the new year—one of the most baffling and least efficient in the whole field of American government.

We are reminded indirectly of it by new charges that the history of the presidency is "on the whole a history of aggrandizement." The statement is made by Dr. Edward S. Corwin, Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton, speaking at the autumn meeting of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. Dr. Corwin obviously feels that the President has too much power.

Maybe Dr. Corwin is right. Certainly a great many people go farther and think that President Roosevelt has dangerously dictatorial powers. This matter of the budget touches the issue, of course, only indirectly. But in this field at any rate, the dictatorial powers are not wholly in evidence. The aggrandizement of authority has not occurred. In fact, the difficulty is to find any unifying or co-ordinating authority at all. In explaining the situation, let us recall that what follows would be equally true if Mr. Willkie or some other figure were now the President instead of Mr. Roosevelt.

The Trouble Begins

The work of preparing next year's budget is now under way. The Treasury has begun its preliminary tax studies and the staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is hard at work. Estimates of the expenses of the various government departments and bureaus are under way. Mr. Roosevelt will have tax and budget conferences this week. Everybody agrees that at this period of national emergency the budget is, more than ever, a vital matter.

Mr. Roosevelt has just received a mandate from the people. Apparently he proposes important new taxes, and a new effort to balance at least that part of the regular Federal budget that is separated from defense expenditures. Under the British parliamentary system, a ministry would stand or fall by its budget. If the party in power couldn't get its budget approved it would automatically hand over its offices to a party that could.

But that isn't the way things are done in Washington. It wasn't done that way last year and it won't be done that way, in all probability, this year. What happens is this: Mr. Roosevelt, after consultations with his advisers and Cabinet, formulates and presents his budget. It is a unified entity. It goes to Congress. It then passes through five separate processes. Better, one might say that it runs the gantlet five separate times.

The House Ways and Means Committee goes to work on it first. It happens frequently that its work leaves the White House budget in shreds right at the start. Then it goes to the whole House. The House either votes in or votes out Committee changes, and makes additional changes of its own.

New Slant by Senate Committee

It then goes to the Senate Finance Committee under Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi. This Committee has ideas of its own. It is the rule rather than the exception that the Committee undoes a great part of the work of the House and sets off on an entirely new slant.

Then the Senate gets Senator Harrison's version. It can vote back or disregard the proposals of the President, of the House Committee, of the House, of the Harrison Committee, or it can insert brand new ideas of its own.

Finally the Senate version of the budget goes into conference with the House version. A 50-50 swapping compromise on major issues is worked out. This is the fifth step. That is the completed budget. And by that time its own mother wouldn't know it.

It is true that the President can exercise considerable influence for his version of the budget along the line. Yet it is not a decisive influence. There is nothing on which Congressmen are so touchy and independent as on taxes and appropriations. The advantage of unified planning and co-ordinated finances in a great national emergency are not likely to appear if past experience is followed. It might be argued that the President could force adhesion to his original budget by vetoing items he didn't like. But first of all, the President doesn't have the "item veto"; and secondly, it might throw big government departments into chaos if they failed to get their funds promptly.

Take it all in all, Federal budget making is frequently a hodge-podge. Whether it proves that the President holds too much power, or too little power, students must judge for themselves. Just as a lesson in government, readers may be interested in watching developments in this important matter in the coming months. The big financial toboggan ride is about to start.

Richard L. Strout

President Moves To Block Strikes Halting Defense

Advisers are summoned to consider possible steps leading to executive intervention—Congressional leaders study plans to speed production, including proposal to outlaw strikes.

President Roosevelt's summons of defense advisors for a conference today on strikes in national defense industries culminates a chain of events that lead naturally to presidential intervention.

The current strike at the Vultee aircraft plant in California which is working on defense contracts, though the first important stoppage in defense production, finds a growing conviction among Congressmen that something must be done—even to the outlawing of strikes—to assure continuous production.

With both the Dies Committee and Attorney General Robert H. Jackson linking foreign agent activity to the Vultee strike, and with the Dies "White Paper" disclosing "fifth column" potentialities in American industry, the temper of the country noticeably rises to force a solution to this dangerous issue of strikes and sabotage in the Nation's preparedness drive.

Labor in convention hears Cabinet secretaries remind it that sacrifices may be necessary, that subversive elements in labor that would delay production must be eliminated.

The national determination to permit nothing to hinder national defense gains momentum daily.

Government Aid To 'Fifth Column' Charged by Dies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Failure of the Federal Government to co-ordinate its efforts against "fifth column" activities is leaving American industry, particularly defense industry, exposed to the disruptive tactics of Communists and Nazis, Representative Martin Dies, (D) of Texas, declared today.

The Dies Committee itself released a further report asserting that Communists and Nazis are at work inside every important industry.

The report offered evidence purporting to prove that Communists were closely identified with the continuing strike at the Vultee Aircraft Corporation at Downey, Calif.

It cited an unnamed Southern California aircraft plant in which, it said, key positions are held by a Nazi-inclined "clique of German-born employees."

It called attention to "a deplorable weakness in our Government's dealing with fifth columnists."

Mr. Dies sent a telegram from his home in Orange, Texas, to President Roosevelt urging him to co-ordinate the various departments investigating "fifth column" activities and agents in the United States.

The White House has acknowledged receipt of the telegram but has declined any public comment.

"The weakness," the Dies Committee said, "lies in the fact that our chief law-enforcement agency (the Department of Justice) has known for some time that the Vultee strike was called and has been prolonged by Communists and yet the strike continues with irreparable damage to our national defense."

Over the week end Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, has issued a statement that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been aware of Communist influence in the Vultee strike.

Dies finds Reds entrenched in industry: Page 6.

Dual Thanksgiving Marked in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Americans in Canada are celebrating the United States Thanksgiving Day on two different dates just as their fellow citizens are doing across the border.

Officially Thanksgiving Day was celebrated Nov. 21, the date set by the President, and the United States Government offices here were closed on that day. But the highlight of the Montreal celebration, the dinner and dance arranged by the American Women's Club will be held on November 28. Plans were made for it last summer long before the President's proclamation.

Restaurants in Montreal catering to American business are playing safe on the matter and are having turkey on their menus on both dates.

Mexico Welcomes Wallace on Visit

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 26 (AP)—Vice-President-Elect Henry A. Wallace crossed into Mexico today and was greeted south of the Rio Grande by military leaders of the Republic.

Mr. Wallace and Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, met on the International Bridge for a formal greeting before the former Secretary of Agriculture headed for Monterrey and a welcome tonight.

The Vice-President-elect, his wife and members of his party spent the night in Laredo after motoring across flooded south Texas. He is en route to Mexico City to attend the inauguration on Dec. 1 of Mexican President-Elect Manuel Avila Camacho.

Employer-Labor Rift Seen Threat To U. S. Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—With labor issues coming increasingly to the fore all over America, President Roosevelt acted today to interject the full weight of the Government to pacify all industrial troubles relating to defense.

The President summoned to the White House for conference the Secretaries of War and Navy, the Attorney General, Robert H. Jackson and Sidney Hillman, Defense Commissioner. Mr. Roosevelt devoted most of the afternoon to this conference which will include in its agenda the strike of the Vultee Aircraft Corporation which is holding up plane production.

The Senate unanimously approved legislation imposing drastic penalties for sabotage in national defense industries or materials. By a voice vote it passed legislation previously approved by the House which would impose a fine of $10,000 and 10 years in prison for conviction of "wilfull injury or destruction" of war or national defense materials.

In the drive for national preparedness, here is what employers want of labor:

Arbitration of disputes, no interruption of work, maximum output, elimination of selfish motives and subversive activities, particularly Communism, in the national emergency.

Here is what labor wants of employers:

No sacrifice of the 40-hour week; a rate of pay that keeps pace with rising living costs and employers' profits; company obedience to the spirit as well as the letter of the National Labor Relations Law; elimination of selfish motives, particularly those directed against organized labor, in the national emergency.

What Labor Wants

These views of labor, emphasized at the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention at Atlantic City, N. J., last week, and now being affirmed by the American Federation of Labor in its concluding sessions at New Orleans, La., do not necessarily clash with the views of employers.

In the World War period, labor and industry worked out a co-operative formula which, on the whole, was fairly satisfactory. American industrial output shot to new highs.

This is the critical stage of the the whole emergency, for a mood of co-operation is either to be developed now, or one of sullen resentment. The pattern is being formed now upon which the future months will be molded. Both sides agree there are difficulties present today which did not exist in 1914-1918.

Communism Is Factor

Emotions already are being roused, and certain members of the House are already talking about a law forbidding strikes. It is doubtful if any law would cause more resentment in both factions of labor than this, however, or produce less voluntary co-operation, and it is not advocated by responsible leaders of either the Democratic or Republican Party.

Labor, on its side, charges that certain employers are violating laws affecting labor, and leaders are more conscious of such antagonism than in the World War just because it has come farther. The flat charge is made that many big employers are not co-operating with the Wagner Act, Wage-Hour, and Walsh-Healey Acts. The resentment over defense orders given to alleged "violators" formed the undercurrent of the whole C. I. O. convention. The A. F. of L. has demanded by vote that Congress forbid defense contracts to "violators."

Labor is warned not to hold up defense program: Page 3.

Role for World's Women Outlined at Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Women of America, delegates to the Women's Centennial Congress, gathered at round-tables here today to blueprint a new century of human betterment, stirred by the challenge put to them by their chairman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran suffragist leader who declared that the next goal for American women, now that they have won their rights, must be to use them to help men re-establish the rights of all mankind by throwing off the yokes of dictatorship the world over.

Mrs. Catt, speaking at the Congress dinner at the Commodore Hotel last night, as one who had labored for more than half a century in support of women's advancement, turned the attention of delegates away from consideration of a past century of achievement when she declared:

"We have got our rights. Well, what are we going to do with them? Let us use those rights now to restore the rights of men."

Her speech followed addresses by women representing France, China, Argentina and Spain, who pictured the decline of freedom under totalitarian governments and warned American women of the mistakes of lax indifference, "Pollyannish" hopefulness, fear of reform and concern with petty politics which, they said, paved the way for the destruction of democracy in Europe and the Far East.

Texts Abandoned

Several speakers, stirred by the gravity of the times, departed from their texts, a move which evidently prompted Mrs. Catt to put aside her prepared text, in which she advocated that women give their chief attention to abolishing war, and to point her address at the decline of liberty throughout the world with its menace to men and to women.

She warned that in every country where dictatorship has grown, the status of women has retrograded, and they have been ousted from public life, banished from the educational systems and consigned to supplying a new generation to be mass-trained in totalitarianism.

"Was it for this that women struggled?" she asked. "I think it is time women revolted. They want to throw us back and I, for one, will not go back. We may not be able to bear arms: we may not have guns, but we can shape public opinion, and nothing can stand against an aroused public opinion. . . Arise, awake, women of America! Make a plan, a blueprint, a resolve, for we are not going back.

"Let us have no more superficial small talk about peace and war. We had a League of Nations, but it was a pretty weak affair, and we must get another that will make it impossible for any nation to make war. Meantime, you women must find out what the secret is that makes men follow these new systems that destroy their every right and privilege.

Movement Not Completed

"I had hoped that we had completed our woman movement and that henceforth we could live as human beings, men and women together making the world progress, but now the woman movement must go on. Women of America, stand firm for your rights and your dignity!"

The women representatives of foreign democracies were welcomed by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, who declared that, even supposing times were never worse than now, "possibilities were never greater," and who held it "something marvellous" that women from the United States, Canada, China, Europe, and South America should meet together to pool their experiences and celebrate progress.

Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, listing lessons to be learned from the lost democracy of France, declared that French women, still without the right to vote, had lagged 100 years behind the progress of American women. Instead of uniting women's efforts generally, she said, French women had been content to indulge in small talk and petty politics.

"The activities of women constitute a barometer in any nation," she said. "One can tell whether it will storm or shine for that nation by the degree of alert activity manifested by the women of the country."

League's Weakness

Declaring that the League of Nations' chief weakness was that it was "formed from the top," Mme. Tabouis predicted that Adolf Hitler in a few weeks would summon the heads of all conquered countries to a Vienna conference and compel them to form a new league of nations which would be a "cynical caricature" of Woodrow Wilson's ideals. Herr Hitler will spend the coming winter consolidating his gains in nine conquered countries, she held.

Senora Isabel de Palencia, formerly Minister of the Spanish Republic to Sweden and Finland, declared that Spanish liberals under the Republic were so happy in their new rights that they failed to see that a little Falangist group was becoming the "fifth column" which would ultimately overthrow their government. Too trustful, they did not know that Italy signed an agreement with this Falangist Party in 1934 and agreed to back it. Terming the civil war "in reality an invasion" by Germany and Italy, she declared that the conflict was a testing ground for German and Italian arms later to be used against Britain and France.

"Germany today has taken possession of my country," she said. "Franco does not rule there. Does that constitute a menace to Gibraltar? Yes) and to the whole Mediterranean. Our industries and commerce are in German hands. But many who first gave their support to Franco are now against him.

Necessary Steps

"What must women do if we would remedy matters? Why, we must be democrats. We must not be afraid to make sacrifices. We must think of our youth. We must not allow greed to dominate. We must not fear reform. We must lean on the common people of the nations."

Mrs. Sung I-Chung, a Wellesley College graduate and teacher of Western Literature at Chinese universities, described the heroic role of women in the Chinese war and denounced the Japanese effort to enslave China through encouragement of the opium and other drug habits.

"Women of China," she said, "look over here to America where women have more educational opportunities and freedom, more power and influence than anywhere in the world, and they know that from over here continued help and sympathy will be given them, and understanding of what they are struggling for."

Señora Ana Rosa de Martinez, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, stressed the need for establishing sound economic co-ordination in the Americas if Nazi penetration is to be thwarted. The women of America, she said, must insist on a permanent union of the Americas based on strong commercial treaties.

Mrs. George V. Ferguson, of Winnipeg, President of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, thanked Americans for the flood of assistance pouring across the Canadian border. Describing the war efforts of Canadian women, she said that in her own city 7,000 women had enlisted for whatever branch of service most needed, war or home relief.

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Learning About Aerial Safety

Parachute Testing Tower at Manchester, Conn.

This 50-foot tower supports a boom which whirls a dummy and an opening parachute around in a 200-foot circle. A marine engine operating through a gear train revolves the boom. A camera, fastened to the spreader on the end of the boom, studies the parachute with slow motion filming as it opens. The operator of the tower opens the parachute by means of a special cable which also sets the camera in motion. Inset: Two attendants hold a packed 'chute before it is sent aloft on the boom.

New Tower Aids Study of Parachutes

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

Suffice to say, parachutes work. What the experts are now trying to learn is what happens when they work.

That is why a unique parachute testing tower has been set up by the Pioneer Parachute Company of Manchester, Conn. This is believed to be the first time a means has been provided whereby parachutes may be operated and closely observed under all service conditions.

According to the Pioneer company the very nature of the parachute makes it impractical to test it in a wind tunnel. The limited range of tests possible from an airplane do not cover all service conditions, do not permit observation at close range and do not provide a source of accurate data, the company says.

For example, the company points out, it has been known that parachutes sometimes turn inside out; that they sometimes have suspension lines over the canopy; that the opening time varies greatly under apparently identical conditions—how much is unknown; that they will hold a given weight at high speed one time and blow up at other times with the same weight at much lower speeds; that they sometimes fail to open for various unknown reasons; that the pilot chute (which comes out when the release or "rip cord" is pulled) does not always open and often becomes fouled in the canopy and suspension lines.

The answer to these questions is being sought by means of films. A motion picture camera has been attached to a whirling boom on top of the tower to record the opening of the parachutes which are packed on a dummy suspended from the boom. Considerable important engineering data has been compiled during the few weeks the tower has been in operation.

Government officials apd aviation experts who visited the tower were highly impressed with its possibilities. They visualize its use for testing airplane parts at high velocity and for the examination of pilots under conditions of extreme centrifugal force, such as occur during dives, loops and turns.

After the War. . . .

An aircraft manufacturer whose entire production is given over to military orders, Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore manufacturer, nevertheless, dreams of peacetime problems. In a recent statement Mr. Martin said that when peace returns to the world the very things his company is learning now—how to build bigger and faster airplanes which will carry heavier and heavier loads—will be applied to great flying boats that will establish a commerce of which we have as yet not dared to dream.

On the fifth anniversary of operation of the Martin flying boats which enabled Pan American Airways to inaugurate its trans-Pacific service on Nov. 22, 1935, Mr. Martin said his engineers already have the fundamental design of a commercial flying boat with a range of 11,000 miles with a heavy load—enough to fly the Pacific non-stop and straighten out the present zigzag route.

Overnight service to Europe would be an easy matter, Mr. Martin added.

Such a commercial long-range design may, no doubt, stem from the Navy patrol bombers which the Martin Company is building—said to be the largest flying boats in the world. The company has been awarded a $106,125,396 contract for these boats.

CAB Warns Pilots

Shocked at the high percentage of accidents in private flying which have occurred when students take up passengers in defiance of regulations, the Civil Aeronautics Board last week sternly warned all student pilots that it would revoke licenses in any cases which personally came to its attention or which were reported to it. The CAB even went so far as to say that it would welcome third person reports of violations.

The CAB urged all prospective passengers, if in doubt about the status of a pilot, to ask to see the pilot's flying certificate. Under CAB regulations student pilots are not permitted to carry passengers until they have received their private pilot's certificate.

Ramspeck Bill Is Signed, Extending Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—"Now for the first time in history it is possible for the United States to have nearly a 100 per cent merit system."

It was with these words that Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, and Chairman of the House Civil Service Committee, greeted President Roosevelt's signing of the latest civil service reform measure bearing his name at the White House this morning.

The President signed the bill at noon in the presence of its author, Mr. Ramspeck, Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, who piloted it through the Senate, and Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia.

Bringing under the civil service laws between 200,000 and 300,000 jobs in the executive branch of the Government, the Ramspeck Law is a long-fought achievement in behalf of the merit system and plugs numerous loopholes in the civil service at a time when because of the needs of defense many new workers are being added to the Federal pay roll.

In its major provisions the new law accomplishes these ends:

All jobs in the executive area of the Government are now brought under civil service requirements except those in the Work Projects Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the policy-making positions filled with consent of the Senate.

Workers already in positions which are now brought into the classified service may obtain for themselves civil service standings through noncompetitive examinations.

The President is empowered to extend the Government pay standards now effective in Washington and parts of the field service to the rest of the field service. This provision may embrace nearly 300,000 workers outside the District of Columbia.

Salaries of the three Civil Service Commissioners are raised from $8,500 to $10,000.

Review Boards to be set up in all Government Departments are authorized to go over employee efficiency ratings. These ratings often raise problems of employee grievance and in this hearing the employees will be given representation.

The way is opened for clerks and secretaries in Congress to obtain classified civil service status through noncompetitive examination after four years' service.

Red Cross Unloads Test Shipment Of Food in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Nov. 26 (AP) — A "test shipment" of American Red Cross supplies consisting of 150 tons of rice and 350 tons of wheat was being unloaded today from the freighter Collingworth while Red Cross officials completed plans to distribute the goods to needy Chinese in the Shanghai area.

Officials said the shipment was in the nature of a test to determine whether such distribution would be permitted in areas controlled by the Japanese and Nanking Governments.

If the distribution is allowed, sources here said the Red Cross was prepared to send several million dollars worth of additional rice and wheat into areas where the food is needed.

A large shipment of Red Cross supplies is due soon in Rangoon, Burma, to be transported to Chungking, Chinese provisional capital, on the Burma Road.

Poet Gets Teaching Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Padraic Colum, Irish poet and critic, will teach a course in contemporary poetry at City College in the spring of 1941, Dr. Nelson P. Mead, acting President of the College, announced today. The appointment has been approved by the Board of Higher Education.

Florida Museum Gets Historic Flag Replicas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Reproductions of the eight flags which have flown over historic Amelia Island since the first record of its observation by white men in May, 1562, were presented to the Museum at Fort Clinch State Park, when the 1,000-acre park tract was dedicated with special ceremonies, at Fernandina, recently.

Fort Clinch is the fourth State Park developed through the Department of Interior and the Civilian Conservation Corps and Florida Forest and Park Service. There will be 10 units when the entire system is completed. The dedication ceremony formally opened Fort Clinch to the public.

Nazi Domination Grows More Marked in Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—German efficiency, as well as German political notions, may permeate Japanese Government affairs from this time on, according to confidential word just brought here by a competent foreign observer.

Four major Japanese Government Departments are now in great degree under the influence of newly-imported German advisers, this source indicates. They are the Home Office, the War Office, the Navy and the Treasury. Rumors have also mentioned the Foreign Office but it appears that the German touch has fallen more lightly there—possibly because it was not under existing conditions in Japan, regarded as of major importance.

Much had been heard previously of German personnel and influence in the Home Office, and it is to this element that chief responsibility for the recent arrests and convictions of leading Britons in Japan was attributed. Now, however, it appears that the police are more than ever receiving German guidance and assistance. The result may be less a direction of persecutive efforts against Britons than a tightening-up of Japanese police methods, hitherto more painstaking than efficient.

Nazi Influence in Army

The Japanese Army has long admired German military ideas and it is logical to assume that the recent tri-Power Pact might increase Japanese Army dependence upon German guidance. In this, Japan is only following an earlier example of China—which, however, lacked the extensive resources and mechanized machinery with which German advisors could work.

The Japanese were successful in persuading Reichsführer Hitler to order the German advisors out of Chinese National Government employ. Now it seems that they may be availing themselves of a type of guidance which their own observation, from the other side of the lines, showed them to be sound from a military standpoint, although the Chinese were not always able or willing to take full advantage of advice given.

The German-directed preparations for the Chinese defense of Nanking in the autumn and winter of 1937 was conceded in all quarters to have been a masterful job. After Shanghai fell, however, the Chinese suffered a period of turmoil in their own internal organization and they therefore failed to take advantage of the careful German-wrought scheme.

Stand in Navy Affairs

Japan's Navy probably feels itself more independent of German advice than the Army, both because it knows that it maintains a high degree of efficiency, and because the Germans are not as well regarded on sea as on land. Nevertheless it is understood that German advisors have found their way into the Navy Department.

Finally there is the question of the Treasury and here it is believed that German assistance can be of major importance. It has long been declared that many, probably most, of the monetary controls in the bloc of nations whose currency is based on the Japanese yen were rather blindly based on German examples. The Japanese were said to have imitated without fully understanding what they were doing. Here the Germans can be of tremendous help, both in making certain new mechanisms work and perhaps in doing away with others and devising new methods suited specifically to the Far East.

More Drastic Controls

New Finance Ministry rulings for more drastic control of yen currency appear to stem from some such outside advice. Virtually since the China hostilities began, Japan's currency has been quoted at a discount on the Shanghai and other open markets and there has therefore been an effort to keep up some barricades against entry of such "cheap money" into Japan. Yet the controls were so relatively ineffective as to allow a good deal of profit-taking by those who bought their money cheaply outside Japan and either spent or exchanged it in Japan.

Now there are new rules that no person will be permitted to transport any amount of yen into Japan without prior official permission, and the indications are that this will be enforced with Teutonic rigor.

Similar new efficiency is expected with reference to North China's import and export controls, and other like measures.

New Japanese Ambassador To U. S. Sees No Reason for War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull disclosed today that the United States had accepted the choice of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura as the new Japanese Ambassador to this country.

Mr. Hull said the new Ambassador has a record of capacity and a wide grasp of international conditions.

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP)—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who expects to leave for Washington next month as Japan's new Ambassador to the United States, declared today there is no issue between Japan and the United States that cannot be solved without recourse to war.

Official announcement of his appointment as Ambassador succeeding Kensuke Horinouchi, who was called home from Washington last September, was withheld. Because of this, Admiral Nomura said, he has not conferred yet with the Cabinet on a concrete program for improving relations between the United States and Japan. He said he expected to do so, however, and to receive instructions in time to leave for Washington some time in December.

"In many ways," the retired Admiral said in an interview, "the fate of the world hangs on American actions just now.

"If the United States becomes involved in conflict either in Europe or in the Pacific civilization will go up in flames. . . . There are few—if any—Japanese who want war with the United States. What is important is how to prevent the situation from reaching its worst stage."

Depends on Japan

The Admiral, who speaks English well and with blunt directness, declared he was neither pessimistic nor optimistic about the possibilities of improving relations between his Government and Washington, where he served in World War days as Japanese naval attache.

Those relations, he added, "apparently depend largely on Japan's continental and South Seas policies."

He said he viewed any possible United States embargo upon Japan as dangerous and asserted that "cutting such a large trade channel might result in abnormal actions here."

"If the United States refuses to sell us oil and other supplies," he said, "we must get them elsewhere."

A conflict between the United States and Japan probably would touch off a "chain of wars" stretching indefinitely into the future, he declared.

Fears Chain of Wars

"Nations must live side by side," he said. "You can't exterminate a nation. I attended the Versailles Conference and saw the Germans apparently crushed to the ground. I never expected another European war—but today there is war.

"Similarly, conflict between the United States and Japan merely would begin a chain of wars. I, personally, know no issue between them impossible of peaceable solution."

Admiral Nomura said Japanese are more concerned with peace in China than anyone else. He explained:

"For military reasons blockade and restrictions of business are necessary, and businessmen of all nations suffer. That applies to Japanese traders along with the others. What we want is peace in China, then free and equal trade between China and all the rest of the world.

"When that comes—and it may come soon—the facts will speak for themselves, and this particular problem between Japan and the United States will disappear automatically."

He scoffed at the suggestion that Japan's program of expansion would mean exclusion of American business interests from the Orient.

"In the first place," he said, "it is impossible, and in the second, it is not being considered.

"Economic facts can't be overridden that way. Japan, China, the East Indies, and all Oriental nations must continue free, unrestricted intercourse with other countries. Otherwise, they would stagnate. Where would Japan be today had its historic policy of tight seclusion continued?"

The newspaper Asahi, in an editorial on Admiral Nomura's selection, listed as difficulties confronting the new Ambassador what it termed to be the American belief that the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Alliance was aimed against the United States, and Japanese resentment over American "interference" in the Far East.

A 'Pro-American'

By the Associated Press

Japanese interpret the choice of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura as Ambassador to Washington in succession to Kensuke Horinouchi as an effort to improve not altogether cordial relations between Japan and the United States.

Admiral Nomura long has been considered one of the most "pro-American" of Japanese leaders. As a captain, he was Naval Attaché at Washington during the World War.

He returned to Washington for the Naval and Far Eastern Conference of 1921-22 and played an important part as technical adviser to the Japanese delegation in framing the treaty which suspended naval competition between Japan and the United States for 15 years.

When Admiral Nomura became Foreign Minister in the short-lived Cabinet of Gen. Nobuyuki Abe in September, 1939, it was interpreted as a move to improve Japanese-American relations, recently jarred by Washington's abrogation of the 28-year-old commercial treaty with Japan.

Admiral Nomura spent 40 years in Japan's Navy, rising to the highest commands and membership in the Supreme War Council. He always has denied political talents or ambitions, sticking to his role of bluff, plain-spoken sea dog. He speaks English well, likes a joke, laughs freely. Six feet tall, he is almost a giant by Japanese standards.

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Labor Is Warned of Its Duty To Further Defense Program

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 26 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told labor today it had a responsibility under national defense to carry out its contracts, seek an adjustment of its own family differences, avoid production delays, and "thwart influences from dishonest or subversive sources."

She expressed these views about labor's role in the defense program in a speech prepared for delivery at the annual American Federation of Labor Convention. It was her first speaking appearance before the A. F. of L. delegates since 1936. In recent years her name had not appeared on the invitation list.

"Labor has status today as never before," she said, "and that status carries with it responsibility—responsibility to wage earners and responsibility to all the people of the United States. That responsibility calls for carrying out all contracts agreed upon.

"That responsibility calls for vigilance in the maintenance of high standards so as to thwart influences from dishonest or subversive sources attempting to establish themselves within the labor movement.

"That responsibility calls for sincere and conscientious effort to bring about a fair and honorable adjustment of differences within the labor movement itself.

Calls for Co-operation

"That responsibility calls for co-operation by labor with employers and with all responsible groups to avoid delays and interruptions—to increase production and efficiency, and to preserve and promote human welfare and labor standards at the same time in the defense program which we as a nation have undertaken."

The Secretary's reference to the adjustment of differences within the labor movement was a reiteration of the view frequently expressed in the past by herself and other figures in the Administration.

Well-informed sources have said, however, that the Administration will not make any new moves immediately to get the A. F. of L. and Congress of Industrial Organizations to reopen peace conferences.

Secretary Perkins asserted that in the months to come labor, employers and other groups "must co-operate as never before" in the interest of defense.

"The American Federation of Labor will do its part unselfishly, unstintingly and whole-heartedly," she predicted.

"The wage earners of America will join them and all other groups of our beloved country in an old-fashioned Democratic, American patriotic effort that we may be prepared to face the world with confidence, to plan and develop here a constantly better society in which the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God becomes a daily reality."

Council Retains Club

Meanwhile, the convention dug into scores of resolutions following a letup in an attack by David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, on some measures.

The A. F. of L.'s big club over unions that might have treasonable intentions remained in the grip of the Executive Council despite Mr. Dubinsky's protests.

The convention upped the salary of President William Green from $12,000 to $20,000 and the salary of Secretary-Treasurer George Meany from $10,000 to $18,000.

It also adopted a resolution raising the one-cent per capita tax to two cents for at least a year and dropped a one-cent assessment which Mr. Dubinsky asserted was made in 1937 for a "war" on the C. I. O.

Mr. Dubinsky said abolution of the assessment was one of the conditions upon which he brought his union back into the A. F. of L. last June.

Another condition of that return to the fold he deserted in 1935 to help organize the C. I. O., he said, was President Green's promise that the Executive Council recommend it be stripped of the power to suspend any union for anything.

The Council recommended just that, but added that it should be given instead power to suspend two or more unions engaged in a "dual movement."

Dubinsky Tries But Loses

When the Law Committee, headed by Dan Tobin, head of the Teamsters, reported favorably on the Council's recommendation, Mr. Dubinsky strode to a microphone on the convention floor yesterday and protested for half an hour.

Then he declared he would accept the recommendation provided that it be slightly amended to allow unions suspended by the Council between conventions to appear at the next convention trying their case and be allowed to use all their voting strength in the verdict.

Mr. Tobin thereupon talked as long as Mr. Dubinsky, denying that any person—or any union—on trial should be allowed to share in the jury's verdict.

Picking up there, the debate lasted two and a half hours. Mr. Green joined in. He asserted the Council kept his promise to Mr. Dubinsky by stripping itself of the power to suspend any union.

He said that, as an afterthought, the Council had decided it should have the power to suspend two unions. Mr. Dubinsky lost. The convention approved the recommendation.

Mr. Dubinsky had intended a floor fight for a resolution he offered to stop racketeering in labor unions, but since, in a modified form, it had met with unanimous committee approval, he said he was "satisfied" and intended to make no further protests.

Here's a 'Coon That Knows How to Pose

W. J. Schoonmaker from New York State Nature Association

Raccoon Is Perfectly at Home in a Tree

The raccoon is one of the widest distributed of animals and is one of the most interesting, particularly as it takes well to domestication and makes a lovable pet. It has a dainty way of washing its food before eating and handles morsels for all the world like a person would. They range mostly at night and in the daytime creep into crevices in rocks or in the crotch of a tall tree and sleep.

Green Assures Aid

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 26 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday said that, under the defense program, labor wishes to prevent interruptions of production "for any reason" and suggested tribunals could be set up to adjust differences.

Asked at a press conference during the A. F. of L. convention what sacrifices labor was prepared to make for the defense program, Mr. Green said:

"We wish to render service of the highest order and prevent interruption in production for any reasons. Tribunals could be set up if necessary to adjust differences. That calls for representatives of labor on government boards having to do with production.

"Adjustments could be made to whatever changes there might be necessary to stimulate production at the moment, such as overtime in key defense industries and the rapid absorption of the unemployed so that they can be taken care of. We have a working arrangement for time and a half for overtime.

"Further extension of the working period can and will be taken up when the situation demands but we have not yet reached that point in America."

Asked if the A. F. of L. had abandoned any idea of a 30-hour week, he said:

"We still have millions of unemployed. We're pressing for consideration of the 30-hour week toward the end of the conflict."

Mr. Green said he was referring to the close of the present war and this country's defense program.

Youth Untrained for Work, Commission Survey Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 — Millions of American youth are today not only unable to find work but are inadequately trained to work even if they could find it.

This is the urgent conclusion reached by the American Youth Commission, of the American Council on Education headed by Owen D. Young, following a nationwide survey of job opportunities and job training among young men and women. As a result of this survey, the Commission is asking the nation to consider these findings:

That there are nearly 4,000,000 young people between the ages of 15 and 24 out of work and out of school today.

That the majority of them have no definite job training or experience.

That every year 1,750,000 more finish or leave school and start job-hunting.

That of the 4,000,000 out-of-school jobless and of American youth in general less than one in four have had any practical help in finding out what work fits them best or in adequate education for work, let alone any organized aid in finding jobs.

Fact-Finding Project

The survey which produced this and additional information requisite to any solution of the problem has just been completed by Howard M. Bell, having been undertaken as a joint fact-finding project by the Youth Commission and the Employment Service Division of the Social Security Board.

While advancing proposals for far-reaching changes in pre-college education and recommending that the school itself should be the center for vocational guidance and placement, the report affirms that each community must act co-operatively in the task of developing such a program.

The specific recommendations which Mr. Bell submits as the result of his studies and which are known to have the endorsement of the Youth Commission go deeply into the whole field of American public education.

He asks that the high schools drop the idea to which many still cling that the high school is primarily a college preparatory school, although only one in five high school pupils goes on to college.

'White-Collar' Illusion

He deplores the notion lingering among many parents and students that there is something more dignified and elite about a white-collar job than a shop job, and that there is a greater culture in training to work with the mind than in training to work with the hands. He asks for a well balanced curriculum which treats much that is commonly regarded as "vocational education" as an integral part of general education.

Mr. Bell disavows any idea that the high school should be turned into a technical school and provide complete training for special jobs. He asks rather for classroom instruction and shop practice that give the pupil basic information and skill in the general field of his chosen work. He believes both class vocational instruction and shop work should be mainly confined to jobs available in the community's employment area, as most pupils limit their employment field to the home region.

Mr. Bell urges that to guide the pupils in selecting from this new kind of curriculum the portions that fit them best the schools provide full-time counselors for each 300 pupils. The counselor, on the one hand, should work individually with each pupil, consulting with him regularly and giving him scientific tests to determine his aptitudes, interests, and abilities.

Considering Local Needs

The counselor should, on the other hand, interview local employers frequently as to their requirements and keep constantly in touch with the local agency which assumes the placement responsibility, according to Mr. Bell.

The author believes guidance for the individual pupil should not end with graduation or withdrawal from school. He urges schools to keep in touch with their graduates and withdrawals until they are firmly on their feet in their chosen work. This should be done directly and through co-operation with the local office of the Employment Service.

In working out a model system as a basis for community action in youth job-training and job-placement the Youth Commission and the Employment Service Division set up such projects in four cities, St. Louis, Baltimore, Providence, and Dallas, and four rural areas in Missouri and Maryland. A council was formed correlating diverse elements of the population, representing schools, local employment offices, industry, organized labor, social workers, service clubs, churches and groups of young people.

Professional Leadership Needed

To communities planning to start similar projects independently, Mr. Bell urges the need of professional leadership, drawn from the schools, local employment offices, or other agencies.

Such leaders should, he says, be able to draw upon State Departments of Education and labor for aid. Help should be obtained, too, from the occupational outlook service of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Occupational Information and Guidance Service of the United States Office of Education, and from the Employment Service Division.

The council once selected, the next step was a survey of youth unemployment on the one hand and available jobs on the other, accompanied by a continuous campaign of publicity.

These 18-month studies in each of four key areas serve to illustrate the Commission's program for the other communities seeking to lay the foundations of such a system. The report analyzes the research basis of the program—the need of knowing population and industrial changes taking place in the community, the occupations offering jobs in the community area, and the needs and nature of the youth seeking jobs.

Public Outcry Spurs Vultee Peace Moves

DOWNEY, Calif., Nov. 26 (AP)—With a Government representative on hand for the first time in several days, the opposing forces in the Vultee Aircraft Company strike renewed efforts today to reach an agreement.

A rising outcry in Washington and elsewhere against strikes in defense industries centered attention upon the group seeking to reopen the huge plant where work stopped Nov. 15 on multimillion-dollar orders for military airplanes.

John R. Steelman, Chief of the Department of Labor's Conciliation Service, arrived by airplane from Washington to join the conferences over the employment demands of the United Automobile and Aircraft Workers.

Mr. Steelman, former economics professor at the University of Alabama, emphasized that he was not replacing Maj. Sidney Simpson, recalled by the War Department after union officials had charged him with impeding negotiations.

"The major purpose of my trip," said Mr. Steelman, "is to settle this dispute as speedily as possible with justice to all concerned.

"Sunday I wired both parties, expressing hope that by mutual agreement the Vultee plant could be in full operation in the next day or so. I still have that hope."

Mr. Steelman said he planned to confer individually as well as collectively with Richard W. Millar, President of Vultee, and R. J. Thomas, President of the U. A. W.

The original basis of the strike—a wage increase—has been adjusted satisfactorily "for the time being," conferees said, the points at issue now being the clauses of an agreement offered by the company providing for compulsory arbitration and for no other strikes during the two years of the contract.

Union leaders, in protest, said that in negotiations before the strike started the company accepted a modified strike provision.

Three strike leaders, Wyndham Mortimer, Lou H. Michener and George Forsberg, meanwhile quickly denied charges that the strike involved Communists.

At Washington, Chairman Martin Dies of the House un-American Activities Committee, said witnesses had identified the three as Communists.

S. W. O. C. Eyes 'Little Steel' In Drive for Unionization

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26 (AP) — The Steel Workers Organizing Committee said today union organization drives at Republic Steel, Inland Steel, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company plants were "part of the picture" in the Congress of Industrial Organizations projected "intensive organization campaign."

Phillip Murray, S. W. O. C. Chairman and newly elected chieftain of the C. I. O. disclosed plans for the campaign Nov. 23 at the C. I. O. convention and described the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Ford Motor Company as the "first objectives." He said the drive would be the "most widespread ever undertaken in the history of America."

Elaborating on Mr. Murray's announcement, a spokesman for the S. W. O. C. said the drive was intended "generally" for the "Little Steel" companies—those independent of the United States Steel Corporation—in which the C. I. O. had not completed its organization. The "Little Steel" plants were scenes of bitterly-waged strikes in the summer of 1937.

Mr. Murray, successor to John L. Lewis as C. I. O. head, returned to his headquarters here to map the steel membership campaign and study possible action in strikes at the Aluminum Company of America plant at New Kensington, Pa., and the Vultee Aircraft Works at Downey, Calif.

His action in the next few weeks or months may set the trend of C. I. O. policies on labor-industrial relations under its new leadership.

Vega Training Plane Soon in Production

BURBANK, Calif., Nov. 26 (AP)—Vega Airplane Company will be able to produce its projected military training plane "at a rate in excess of 10 per day in addition to maintaining large-scale production of medium-sized bombers," when it has a full working staff at its new plant, Courtlandt S. Gross, President of the concern, said yesterday.

Complete manufacturing rights for the plane were purchased recently from North American Aviation Company. It will be known as the Vega 35 primary-secondary trainer.

Vega's new plant is scheduled to be ready for occupancy in January.

Mr. Gross said the Vega 35 is not so large or highly powered as training ships now in use but "it is as fast as most of the primary trainers, while possessing the flying characteristics of the tactical airplanes that student pilots must later fly."

Only Four Bombers Lost Going to Britain

BURBANK, Calif., Nov. 26 (AP)—Of the "hundreds" of Lockheed bombers which have been shipped to England since the war began, only four have been lost, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation declares.

Throwing some light on the effectiveness of the German counter-blockade, a company statement said one plane was lost when the freighter carrying it struck a mine off the English coast, and three others went down when a submarine torpedoed a vessel in a convoy.

"We certainly made wonderful time to Florida."
"Yes, Seaboard made a smart move when it introduced fast, Diesel-electric locomotives on both of the Orange Blossom Specials and Silver Meteor."

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Tuesdays, Thurdays and Saturdays
Dec. 14 to Dec. 28—Then Daily

On the new, All-Pullman, West Coast Orange Blossom Special and the famous, East Coast Orange Blossom Special. Completely air conditioned. Smooth-riding, fast-running, Diesel-electric service from Washington, south—with club car and lounge car.
Lv. Boston at 8:20 A.M.

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The ONLY streamlined coach train in *daily* service to both coasts of Florida. TWO dining cars, low-priced meals. Buffet-lounge-club-car, tavern car, observation car. Completely air conditioned. Radio. Reserved seat for every passenger. Stewardess-nurse. Lv. New York, Penna. Sta. daily at 3:25 P.M. Connecting train from Boston, 9:00 A.M.

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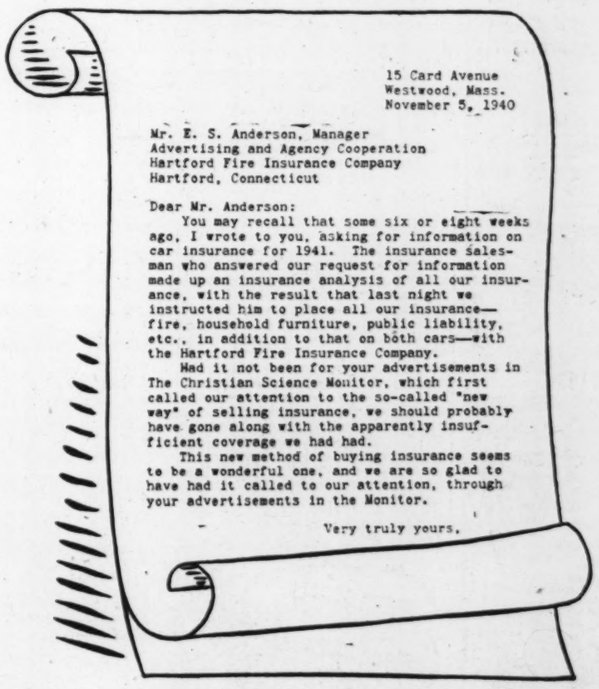
A Reader of The Christian Science Monitor Wrote this Advertisement!

In writing us regarding her experiences in buying insurance the *NEW way from her local Hartford Agent, this Monitor reader naturally did not realize what a splendid advertisement her letter would make.

The feeling of satisfaction — and peace of mind—so obvious in her letter led us to ask and secure her kind permission to reprint it here. It describes—from your own viewpoint—what happens when a property owner follows the suggestions we have been making in these pages for some months.



15 Card Avenue
Westwood, Mass.
November 5, 1940

Mr. E. S. Anderson, Manager
Advertising and Agency Cooperation
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Anderson:

You may recall that some six or eight weeks ago, I wrote to you, asking for information on car insurance for 1941. The insurance salesman who answered our request for information made up an insurance analysis of all our insurance, with the result that last night we instructed him to place all our insurance—fire, household furniture, public liability, etc., in addition to that on both cars—with the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Had it not been for your advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, which first called our attention to the so-called "new way" of selling insurance, we should probably have gone along with the apparently insufficient coverage we had had.

This new method of buying insurance seems to be a wonderful one, and we are so glad to have had it called to our attention, through your advertisements in the Monitor.

Very truly yours,

The friendliness of this letter is something we value. It will be very helpful, too, as we plan our advertising for the coming year, if other readers of The Christian Science Monitor will write us direct—not for publication—of their response to our advertising in the past year. Has it given you a picture of the safe and logical method of buying insurance? Is there other information we can give you? Have you consulted your Hartford Agent?

As you know, we have made it easy for you to find your own Hartford Agent—he is listed with your local Western Union operator. If you need insurance or have any feeling that what you have is inadequate, you can procure the same expert service which this reader describes by lifting your telephone receiver, saying, "Western Union, please" and asking for the name of your local Hartford Agent. He will be happy to be of service.

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Founded 1810
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England's Growing Needs in Crisis; Shipbuilding Not Up to Losses

The following dispatch on the seriousness of England's position was written by Drew Middleton, Associated Press correspondent who was with the British Expeditionary Force in France and who has spent much time with all arms of the British war machine. It is significant because it passed through a censorship which heretofore has frowned on statements of darker phases of the British situation.

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Britain, struggling with bomb wreckage and confronted with a continued German retention of the initiative, is turning increasingly to the United States as a potential savior in these darkest hours of the war since the German Panzer Divisions reached the Channel Coast last May and looked longingly at the white cliffs of Dover.

British capacity for understatement has been working overtime. But these are dark hours.

This is one man's opinion—the opinion of a man who has spent much time with the Army, Navy, and Air Force and—more important—with the people themselves, not civil servants and Cabinet underlings.

Night Bombings

First, there probably is no answer to night bombings, outside of mastery of the air, and for this Britain frankly is looking to America, although in earlier and better days the newspapers of Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, belittled United States planes.

German night raiders have dropped tens of thousands of tons of bombs from thousands of planes, yet one is asked to believe there is no military damage; that only churches, hospitals, schools, and tenements are hit, plus of course "slight damage" to utilities.

Bombers that hit Buckingham Palace unable to hit the sprawling factories of the Midlands? Believe it if you can.

The Germans have killed thousands of civilian men, women and children without really damaging morale. They've also done damage to shipping and railroads without demoralizing the war effort.

Needs U. S. Help

Second, Britannia still rules the waves, but needs more American help to do it. Much of the recent staggering shipping losses can be traced to deficiencies in escort vessels.

Unless Britain can get more United States destroyers, shipping losses likely will continue at a high level because of U-boats, bombers, and surface raiders.

The need for merchant vessels goes hand in hand with the need for destroyers. Britain's need will increase as spring brings an increase in U-boat virulence.

Taranto (the British raid on Italy's naval base) was a great British victory, but not for the Navy, although the Fleet Air Arm accomplished this task (reporting the crippling of three Italian battleships), because every battleship similarly is vulnerable to torpedo-carrying planes while in harbor, where they all must go sooner or later.

Praise for Army

Third, the Army is as good as the best—if properly equipped. In fighting spirit and leadership, I can testify, it is able to stand up to the Germans.

At first it was said a British offensive could be expected in 1941. Now Government leaders talk of 1943 and 1944.

Fourth, Britain, the greatest financial power in history, is reaching the end of its financial tether. If it is to buy in the United States—and German bombing of industries will force it to buy in increasing quantities—the United States will have to put it on the cuff.

Fifth, British industry which started the war on an eight-hour day, still has not expanded to the totalitarian level; there still are tens of thousands of unemployed and unemployment even is increasing.

Railroads still charge service men for transport, which is like having a toll bridge in a communications trench.

Finally, the people of London are cheerful, stubborn and tired. Shelter conditions still are abominable. Sanitation in sleeping quarters is terribly inadequate, despite assurances that "steps are being taken for improvement."

In the country, returning Londoners say, the people "don't know there's a war on."

In other cities people are less cheerful than Londoners. They grumble that London is given greater protection and say that propaganda that London is unhurt is causing the Nazis to change strategy and hammer by turns at such targets as Coventry, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Southampton.

The people, far more ready to face the brutal truth than the newspapers and the B. B. C., grow sarcastic about headlines and communiqués that tell of "slight damage" when they can see the wreckage with their own eyes; grow bitter when they read that "casualties were few" when their families are destroyed.

U. S. Relief Rushed To Bombed District

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 26

Three trucks of an American ambulance unit, packed with clothing, blankets and medical supplies, sped today for the west of England to assist in the area severely damaged in Sunday night raids.

[German sources have identified the damaged area as Bristol, important industrial city and port.]

The Bristol Evening Post advised officials of the Allied Relief Fund, donors of the supplies, this morning that help was needed.

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Shipping, said in a radiocast tonight that "the rate at which we are building ships now does not make up for our losses."

Mr. Cross said that, while Britain's shipyards were working at capacity on merchant vessels, part of the Nation's facilities must be devoted to naval construction and repairs.

"We are therefore anxious," he said, "to get more ships built overseas, and we are looking primarily to the shipyards of the United States, since by themselves the resources of the Empire are not enough."

"We must have ships," Mr. Cross declared. "Our life here and the issues which hang on our having enough ships are so tremendout that we cannot make too sure of our shipping position in the months and years which may pass before we have made victory secure. We must have a safety margin."

The Minister reported that ship losses since the war started had averaged as much as those of the World War. They totaled 20,000 tons weekly until June, and afterward 60,000 tons, as a result of Germany's control of the coasts of France, the Lowlands, and Norway.

While the number of merchantmen flying the British flag is the same as at the war's outbreak, thanks to the acquisition of 8,000,000 tons of Allied vessels, Mr. Cross said, "our power to import goods is much reduced" because "we can no longer import iron ore from Sweden or steel from Norway, Belgium, and France or food from Holland."

"All these things," said Mr. Cross, "have to be fetched from across the world."

Ship Losses Cut

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Allied shipping losses for the week ending Nov. 17 were cut to two-thirds of the weekly average since the end of May, when an intensive drive on shipping was inaugurated, the Admiralty announced today.

Seventeen British, Allied, and neutral merchant ships totaling 59,534 tons were lost through "enemy action" during the week, the Admiralty reported.

It said they included 14 British vessels totaling 50,449 tons, two Allied totaling 7,769 tons, and one neutral of 1,316 tons.

The Admiralty said that during the week the Germans claimed to have sunk 131,340 tons of merchant shipping, but commented "this represents an exaggeration of 120 per cent on actual losses."

Naval officials said minesweeping had been "intensely complicated" by air attacks, and that after a harbor entrance or channel had been swept clear of mines, it could not be considered safe for more than 24 hours.

Therefore, they said, the task of minesweeping was virtually continuous day and night.

Weygand at the Crossroads

International

In North Africa French General Waits

Gen. Maxime Weygand, who commanded the Allied armies until the collapse of France, and who is now a member of the Vichy Government, is shown in conversation with French war veterans. The General's presence in the French African possessions is much of a mystery. It is rumored that he may not return to Vichy, but may join the Free French forces under Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Another Churchill Speaks: Sounds Warning on Haste

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill curtly rejected today a suggestion that an attempt be made to arrange a Christmas armistice in the European war.

His statement was made in the House of Commons just before his son, Randolph Churchill, made his maiden speech as a Member of Parliament.

Mr. Churchill sat with his back to his son, apparently so as not to embarrass him with a paternal eye.

The House cheered as young Churchill said, "Do not let us urge that the Army should be launched upon the enemy until it is capable of doing something really effective."

Preparations Heeded

To members who "frequently inquire why we do not seize the initiative, carry the war into the enemy's country and knock Italy out of the war with a few well-directed bombs at St. Peter's," young Churchill, an Army lieutenant, said:

"This same offensive spirit prevails in the Army, but there is more comprehension of how slender have been our resources in the past and an understanding of the consequences of going off on half-cock.

"I say with all deference that there are a number of persons in this house who bear some measure of responsibility for any shortage of equipment which may handicap our strategy."

What of War Aims

Declaring that there is little talk in the Army of war aims, because the soldiers know they are fighting for "their homes, their lives, their freedom, their right to determine their own future," Randolph Churchill said the few who are concerned about war aims "I suspect are more anxious to prepare some quack remedy of their own to follow victory than they are concerned with victory itself."

[Young Churchill's father has repeatedly declined to state Britain's war objectives in Parliament.]

"We have nothing to depend on except our own strong right arm," the younger Churchill said. "If that works, everything else will be added unto us, too; if it does not work, all will be lost."

"Whatever our war aims may be, unless we key ourselves to absolutely iron determination to exert ourselves after the war as fully in years of peace and reconstruction as we have done in war, all we have gained will be thrown away.

"We have seen feckless survivors of a generation which saved Britain and the world a quarter of a century ago flinging away the fruits of victory and being plunged into one appalling muddle and disaster after another. I do not believe the young people of today intend to make that mistake again."

Netherlands Need: Bicycles—for Two

AMSTERDAM, Via Berlin, Nov 26 (AP)—What this country needs is more bicycles built for two.

German authorities complain that military traffic is congested by various cycling traffic law violators, principally couples who hold hands while pedaling, moonstruck, down the road.

In addition to cash fines, one form of punishment inaugurated since the German occupation is to deflate the offenders' bicycle tires and remove the valves.

But even such deflation, beside working a hardship on love in The Lowlands, adds little to the traffic problem's solution, because there are approximately 4,000,000 bicycles in this country of 8,000,000 persons.

France Is Recruiting An 'Armistice Army'

VICHY, France, Nov. 26 (AP)—A recruiting campaign was begun today for a small, professional "armistice army" for France.

Gen. Charles Huntziger, Minister of War, asserted the "new army" would serve as a "model of a regenerated nation."

Recruiting was limited to men between 18 and 25 with the equivalent of a grammar school education and "animated by the highest sense of duty." Each recruit will receive a 3,500-franc (about $70) bonus and pay beginning at 10 francs (about 20 cents) a day.

British May Receive Cash, Not Bomber

BURBANK, Calif., Nov. 26 (AP)—Neutrality laws may make it necessary for the 20,000 employees of the Lockheed and Vega Aircraft Plants to give the British the cash instead of a proposed $100,000 Hudson bomber for a Christmas present.

E. J. Morgan, employee spokesman, said the original plan was for the men to donate two hours' working time each, with the company furnishing materials.

Robert E. Gross, President of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, said last night, however, a different plan may be necessary to meet Neutrality Law requirements.

Canada to Put Ban On Late-Type Autos

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Nov. 26

Orders in Council will be issued soon banning importation of new model automobiles, radios, and other supplies, it was reliably reported yesterday in trade circles here.

The bans would protect Canadian manufacturers who already have been ordered to confine their production to existing models, involving no drain on available machine tool output.

Weygand Holds Conference With Army Head in Morocco

TANGIER, Nov. 25 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, in charge of French African possessions, arrived at Oujda, French Morocco, by plane today, conferred with General Vergez, Comamnder of French troops in the Colony, then proceeded to Taza for a review of troops.

[General Weygand was reported in Algeria. It was said that he had refused orders of the Vichy Government to return to France, but Vichy denied this.]

New Vichy Shakeup

HANOI, French Indo-China, Nov. 26 (Tuesday) (AP)—Governor General Jean Decoux, acting on orders from the Vichy Government, shook up the ranks of high colonial officials today.

Dismissed and ordered back to France were René Veber, Governor of Cochin-China; Henri Wintrebert, Inspector General, and Andrew Touzet, Resident Superior of Laos Province.

Henri Rivoal was appointed Governor of Cochin-China and Emile Granjean Resident Superior of Tonkin (the Hanoi area).

[Vichy spokesmen said the changes were "routine" or involved officials who had reached the retirement age. Other sources charged the changes to growing sympathy to the "free French" movement.]

Goes to Greece

VICHY, France, Nov. 26 (AP)—Jean Mistler, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been named French Minister to Greece.

Some French Freed

PARIS, Via Berlin, Nov. 20, Delayed (AP)—Georges Scapani, blind lawyer and former member of the French Chamber of Deputies who is negotiating on behalf of French war prisoners in Germany, returned to Paris today with high praise for the work done for the prisoners by the United States Embassy in Berlin.

M. Scapini, who has been able to win a promise to release prisoners who are the heads of large families and of 35,000 to 38,000 internees in Switzerland, said he hoped these releases would enable American officials to concentrate on French civilian interests.

Vichy Cuts Boards

VICHY, France, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Government restricted interlocking directorates today, decreeing that no one may serve on the board of directors of more than eight French corporations, or be chairman of more than two. Persons over 70 may serve on no more than two boards.

Trains Again Cut

GENEVA, Nov. 26 (AP)—Direct train traffic from Switzerland by way of Geneva to Lyons, Marseille, Vichy, and Paris, which was reestablished Nov. 15 after being cut for 15 months, was suspended again yesterday by order of the German commanders in the occupied zone of France. No reason for the suspension was given. It will remain effective until further notice.

500,000 Jews of Warsaw Put Behind Ghetto Walls

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (AP)—Approximately 500,000 Jews today began to live in confinement behind an eight-foot concrete wall built by Germans to enclose the ghetto district of Warsaw, dispatches from the former Polish Capital reported.

By German decree, all Jews in Warsaw have been required to take up residence in the ghetto, which lies in the central district of the City, and it has become overcrowded, with as many as seven persons living in one room in some buildings.

The Germans built the wall last winter, saying the action was not anti-semetic but simply a sanitary measure to protect Poles and Jews alike.

Special Passes Needed

They left 18 entrances open—but effective Nov. 27 all persons who wish to enter or leave must have a special pass. This applies to any Gentile Pole wishing to enter the district temporarily.

Jews have been busy taking their belongings and their business properties within the Warsaw wall.

The German decree also brought about a wave of frantic purchases outside the ghetto in an effort to stock up on things which may not be procured within.

100-Block Area

The wall—unusual in modern times—surrounds 100 or more city blocks and closes off 200 streets and even street-car lines.

The Warschauer Zeitung reports from Radom that another ghetto has been founded there and the Jewish population ordered to take up residence within it.

The same paper reports that use of the main post office in Krakow has been denied to Jews and that they must go to a suburban branch.

Refugees in Blast

HAIFA, Palestine, Nov. 26 (AP)—The refugee steamer Patria, packed with 1,771 wandering, homeless Jews, exploded and capsized in Haifa Harbor yesterday with an undetermined number of casualties.

The refugees, who had sought illegally to settle in Palestine, had been placed aboard for transportation to some other British colony for the duration of the war. Cause of the explosion was not determined.

[Jewish immigration to Palestine was forbidden in June, 1939, when the British Colonial Secretary asserted there was an organized attempt to thwart the usual immigration quota law.

The Patria was an 11,885-ton French freight and passenger vessel recently taken over by Britain.

The refugees, mostly from Austria, Slovakia, Bohemia, Hungary, and Rumania, reached Haifa early in November. They had sailed from an unidentified Black Sea port.

British authorities were reported to have held their ships unseaworthy and arranged to transport the refugees elsewhere on the Patria.]

Anti-Slav Law

LONDON, Nov. 26 (CP Cable)—The Polish telegraph agency said that a new anti-Slav law, similar to the Nuremberg anti-Jewish laws, has been announced by German authorities in Polish territory incorporated into the Reich.

The news agency said that Herr Dargel, chief of the German administration in the district of North Warsaw which the Nazis now consider part of Germany, announced recently in a speech in Königsberg that an anti-Slav law was being prepared and would be introduced after the new year.

University Closed

AMSTERDAM, via Berlin, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Technical University of Delft was closed for an indefinite period by German authorities today as a sequel to a student strike when a Jewish professor was dismissed.

Student demonstrations have occurred also at the Universities of Leyden and Utrecht, but thus far only investigative action has been taken at those institutions.

The removal of the Delft Jewish professor was done under the German law for occupied Netherlands stipulating that Jews must be excluded from official and semiofficial undertakings, including schools, courts, and the postal and telegraph services.

Italian Forces Isolated By New Greek Drive

ATHENS, Nov. 26 (AP)—Large forces of Italians, still operating in Southwestern Albania, are now virtually isolated by the Greek drive on Argyrokastron, the Italian base in southwestern Albania, according to Greek advices. These forces are in the coastal region of Epirus.

At this end of the curving 100-mile battle front the Greeks said the Fascist troops were fighting against forces threatening to back them up against the Adriatic coast.

Additional Greek columns were thrusting toward Premeti, east of Agyrokastron, and on the central front the Italians were said to have abandoned their fortifications on Mt. Ostrovitza.

On the northern front, where the Greeks have driven their deepest salient in the Pogradetz area, the Greeks declared the Italians were retreating so fast that their cavalry was unable to catch up with them. Pogradetz is 25 miles north of Koritsa and more than 30 miles inside Albania.

Greeks reported passing Pogradetz, without specifically claiming its capture, and said cavalry and mountain troops were pursuing rapidly retreating Italians northward.

Dispatches from the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier only a few miles away said Italians, recently heavily reinforced, still held the town.

The reports from the frontier said 350 truckloads of fresh Fascist troops had arrived at the supply route town recently to bolster the tired regiments which fell back there from the fighting in Koritsa.

Reports from Salonika indicated that Albanians, disarmed months ago by the Italians, had adopted "passive resistance" to hamper Italian military operations in their country.

Open revolt was declared impossible because of lack of arms, but many Albanians were said to be doing whatever they could to sabotage the Italian war machine.

A special dispatch from the central front in Greece stated that "the determined resistance of the Italian rearguard lasted all night.

"They brought in the 42nd Regiment, which is a choice regiment of Romans, and dispatched it immediately to the front lines to hold up the retreat. They were fresh men, their officers full of enthusiasm. The enemy army had been decimated in this sector in the past few days and had been reinforced to prevent disbanding.

"After a four-hour pitched battle, they had to retreat in spite of the fact that their officers fought with self-sacrifice and made great efforts to hold the men."

Corfu Bombed

ROME, Nov. 26 (AP)—Italian troops destroyed "enemy detachments" which landed on the Epirus coast of Albania, the Italian High Command reported today.

Survivors were said to have been captured.

The High Command said that Fascist fliers bombed the fortress on the island of Corfu and hit road junctions, bridges, and Greek troop concentrations in the Kalamas River valley at Arta, and near Perati and Arseka.

Durazzo Raided

CAIRO, Nov. 26 (AP)—A British bombing attack on Durazzo, a point of entry for supplies going to Italian forces in Albania, was credited with making direct hits on a 10,000-ton vessel and on a smaller ship which burst into flames.

(The Italian High Command acknowledged a raid on the port, but said only "light damage" was done.)

The attack, made Nov. 24, despite heavy ground fire, was directed at shipping, quays, jetties, and harbor buildings, said an R. A. F. communiqué. One plane failed to return.

Nazis Renew Air Raids

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—German raiders returned to the attack today on the town in the west of England which was hard hit in a heavy raid on the night of Nov. 24. (Germans have identified this town as the important port of Bristol.)

Reports were lacking immediately in London on the extent of this raid, launched in the afternoon.

It was the same town the Germans apparently had picked for a heavy assault last night, which was blocked by bad weather.

The raiders, flying through murky skies, came over in force after 12 hours of weather-curtailed activity in which London enjoyed its first night without an alarm since Oct. 6.

Most of London's residents took the lull in stride and did not change their shelter habits. Some did not even know there had been no alarm until they emerged after daylight.

Rooftop "spotters" stayed on duty, however.

All-night restaurants reported a slight increase in business, and there was a little extra street traffic.

One Break in Quiet

One break in a night of quiet came shortly after dark and caused little damage and few casualties, a Government communiqué said. A few fatalities were recorded.

Reports reaching London indicated the Nazis had planned a heavy raid on one town during the night, but called it off because of the weather.

The first planes over a western town which was badly raided on the night of Nov. 24 (identified as Bristol by the Germans) dropped incendiary bombs to light the way for bombers-to-come.

But then a heavy blanket of fog apparently dropped down suddenly on the continent, and the German planes were grounded.

British bombers meanwhile attacked the German naval base and dockyards at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, docks at Hamburg and Willemsoord, the De Mok seaplane base, and German airdromes during the night, the Air Ministry announced. One of the bombers was lost, it said.

Attack on Hamburg

Further details of British attacks on Hamburg, which has been bombed heavily many times by R. A. F. fliers, were given out by the Air Ministry. British bombers shuttled over the city in two attacks on the night of Nov. 24, dropping "many tons" of explosives and nearly 2,000 incendiaries in a shattering, fiery raid on shipyards where German naval vessels are turned out, the Ministry announced.

In the first raid, between 7 and 8 p. m., several British pilots reported they emptied their bomb racks at the same time and observed "a good number of fires and explosions."

Later they returned and this time they said more bursts were seen in the vast acreage of the Blöhm and Voss shipbuilding yards, now a frequent target.

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British Columbia Fueling Base Benefits U. S. Air Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Nov. 25—Canada and the United States have joined hands in Alaska and Yukon air transport.

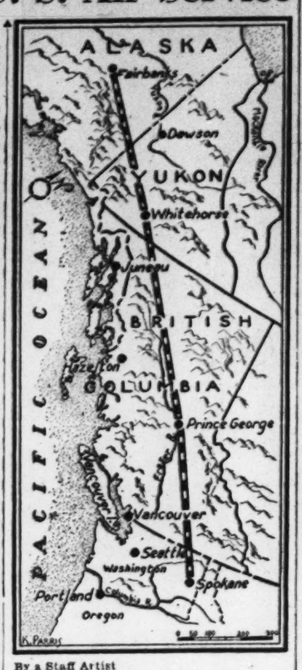
Prince George, railroad town located almost in the exact geographical center of British Columbia, is completing a first-class airport to serve as a refueling base for transport planes flying between Alaska and Spokane, Wash. A big United States bombing plane passed through Prince George a few days ago, inaugurating service over the new international route.

Pan-American Airways has abandoned the coastal air route from Seattle to Juneau, Alaska, as an excess of fog and rain was encountered along the coastline when a clipper ship made an experimental run over that route. Hereafter American passenger planes and transports will be routed through from Seattle to Fairbanks via the inland British Columbia route, making stops at Prince George and Whitehorse in the Yukon.

Emergency landing fields are being developed along the course as weather permits. Pan-American is working in co-operation with Yukon Southern Air Transport Company, which pioneered the route from Vancouver to Whitehorse.

About $100,000 is being spent on landing fields, radio equipment and other facilities, and an additional unstated amount will be spent on at least six new fields on the Vancouver-Whitehorse route.

Joe Crosson, famous northern flyer who is General Manager of Pacific-Alaska Airways, subsidiary of Pan American, flew over the route with officials of the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States recently. He says Pan-American is absorbing most of the cost of the landing fields.



By a Staff Artist

By Air to Alaska

International air line linking Spokane, Wash., with Fairbanks, Alaska, showing refueling bases in Canada.

Canada Speeds Powder Output And Aircraft

OTTAWA, Nov. 26 (AP)—Canada's production of high explosives now exceeds one third of the output scheduled to be available by the middle of 1941, the Department of Munitions and Supply announced yesterday.

"The manufacture of explosives and chemicals for war purposes has entailed the construction in Canada of 15 plants, several of which are comparable in magnitude to anything of a similar nature in the Empire today," a Department statement said. "More than 10,000 men are employed on construction. . . . All projects should be complete and in production by next July."

Administration and supervision of 14 explosive, chemical, and other similar projects are handled by Allied War Supplies Corporation, a government-owned and controlled company. Total investment in the projects is about $80,000,000, the major part of which has been financed by Great Britain.

In another statement, the Munitions Minister, Clarence D. Howe, said deliveries of single-engine training planes for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan would be completed about 15 months ahead of schedule. Production which was originally expected to take 25 months will be completed in 10 months, Mr. Howe said.

The Department ordered 808 trainers from Fleet Aircraft Ltd., and DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd. Contracts provided for delivery of 16 of these planes a month by each company, beginning April 10. So far 575 training machines had been turned over to the air services and, with production rates "tripling the output called for in original contracts," the manufacturers are expected to complete deliveries by the end of January.

"Both companies will then devote their entire facilities to the manufacture of other types of aircraft," Mr. Howe said.

A third statement said orders will be placed shortly for 40 more craft in the Department's small boat construction program. The orders include refuelling scows, aircraft tenders, bomb-loading dinghies, flat scows, derrick scows.

Madras Nationalist Jailed For Civil Disobedience

TRICHINOPOLY, India, Nov. 26 (AP)—Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, former Congress Minister in Madras, was sentenced yesterday to one year of rigorous imprisonment for civil disobedience.

He is the first former Minister arrested for participation in the campaign promoted by Mohandas K. Gandhi.

Italian Fleet Goes to Secret Base

Many warships sail from Taranto after R. A. F. bombing; photographs disclose damage.

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—A major redistribution of the Italian Fleet in the Mediterranean has been necessary as a result of the Royal Air Force bombing of the Italian base of Taranto.

British naval sources said Nov. 24 that the successful attack on Taranto had forced the Italian Navy to withdraw the major portion of its ships from the badly damaged port to an undisclosed place of greater safety.

The Italian Fleet movement, the British said, was disclosed by photographs released for publication. They were taken by British scouting planes making daylight flights as low as 6,000 feet above the fortified port.

British naval sources said the total strength in the whole of Taranto Harbor, just at the instep of the Italian boot, at the time of the first attack Nov. 11 was 6 battleships, 10 cruisers, 27 destroyers, and a large number of submarines.

Many Ships Gone

After the attack by British planes, these sources said, only 3 battleships, 8 cruisers, and 9 destroyers were left.

One photograph, according to British naval experts, shows a battleship of the Littorio class—probably the 35,000-ton Littorio Veneto—badly down by the bows in the middle of outer Taranto Harbor. Salvage ships and tugs are shown alongside and evidences of oil appear on the water, they said.

The second photograph shows what experts said was a 23,622-ton battleship of the Cavour class beached on the east shore. The picture shows the ship with a heavy list to starboard and the whole length of its starboard side submerged as well as its stern, aft of the rear gun turrets.

No Signs of Activity

There were no signs of activity about her.

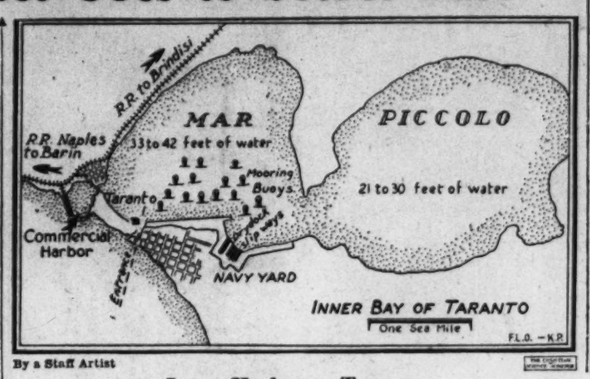
The same photograph shows another battleship of the same class, around which some activity was apparent, perhaps indicating she also was damaged.

The third photograph, the same experts said, shows another battleship of the Cavour class down by the bows and beached on the northeast shore, with auxiliary craft alongside.

Naval sources saw in the picture evidence of "obvious attempts to make her seaworthy so she could be towed out for repairs."

The fourth photograph shows two cruisers, one of the Trento class and the other of the Bolzano class. Experts said there was evidence of a considerable quantity of oil on the water and "it was fair enough to say this probably indicates some damage to two ships, although no damage can be seen."

[Rome sources claimed that two of the three Italian warships damaged by torpedoes could be repaired within three to four weeks.]



By a Staff Artist

Inner Harbor at Taranto

Taranto Raid

Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The British Navy's raid on the Italian Fleet snugly ensconced in the inner bay of Taranto, definitely appears to have resulted in seriously reducing the effectiveness of the Italian Navy, Premier Mussolini's protestations to the contrary notwithstanding.

The photographs taken by the British from the air, substantiate their claim of having rendered three battleships and at least two cruisers incapable of service for a long time.

This reduction in Italian capital ship strength is a welcome relief to the hard-pressed British Navy, because it will now be possible to release six British capital ships from duty in the Mediterranean area—three from either end—for use elsewhere.

The days which have long nights in high latitudes are at hand, and they are particularly favorable to hiding the activities of German raiders at sea. Germany has some heavy ships available for such duty, and doubtless the British Admiralty has been hard pressed to meet this threat.

Torpedo Planes

The highly successful attack at Taranto was made by torpedo-carrying planes. This type of offensive, as is the case with several other successfully applied innovations in this war, was first developed in the United States, and has been brought to a high degree of proficiency in the United States Navy.

The planes used for such attacks are usually dual purpose planes, i. e., they can carry either bombs or a torpedo, but never both at the same time, because the types of attacks are radically different.

The torpedo-carrying plane must swoop down to within approximately 100 feet of the surface of the water, at a distance of more than 1,000 yards from the target, head directly toward the target, release the torpedo, and attempt to zoom away.

The gyroscopic steering device in the torpedo is started spinning just before the torpedo is released, and after the latter is submerged, directs it toward the target.

A plane torpedo hits the water with quite a thud, and is inclined to run erratically during the first 1,000 yards, consequently it cannot be used in confined waters, and must be dropped far enough away from the target to give it an opportunity to settle down.

Attack at Night

From such accounts of the British raid on Taranto as have been released to the press, it appears the attack was delivered at night on Italian ships moored to buoys in the inner bay.

Unquesionably this port had been under surveillance by British photographic planes for some time, and the photographs obtained permitted a definite plan of attack being drawn up.

It seems that bombing planes first took off from the carriers and flew over the anchorage dropping flares, followed by bombs. In the midst of the diversion created by this attack, the low-flying torpedo planes swept in undetected, and delivered their torpedoes against the ships illuminated by the flares.

These planes probably came in from the north and northwest so that the requisite initial runs of the torpedoes could be obtained. Thus they probably were able to avoid the heaviest concentration of antiair fire from shore, as it is reasonable to assume that most of the batteries would be located to protect the navy yard.

Smoke Screen by Day

Had this attack been delivered by day, the bombers would have carried out the same procedure, but the torpedo planes would have been preceded by fast-flying planes to lay smoke screens for shielding the torpedo planes during their swoops to a low altitude when near the targets.

The exceedingly snug retreat and the immunity to attack other than by air, afforded by Taranto's inner bay, may have played a part in lulling the Italians into a state of fancied security.

In any event, the raid appears to have come as a total surprise that had dire consequences for the Italian Navy.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Canada to Maintain Farm Aid Program

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

OTTAWA—The economic wardship of the Dominion Parliament over the Western farmer is becoming more clearly established. This wardship is certain to continue at least until the end of the war.

In drought years, in peacetime, wheat was acknowledged as a national problem; for both humanitarian and economic reasons, some of the burden of maintaining the 300,000 wheat growers of the Prairie Provinces at something like a decent standard of living had to be assumed by the Dominion taxpayer through various kinds of relief and assistance.

The economic reasons were that railway revenues are dependent to a very considerable extent on grain traffic, and that Eastern industry is affected by fluctuations in the purchasing power of the Western farmers. There was, however, some criticism in the industrial East about the West's leaning a little too heavily on its shoulders.

There is still a determination in many quarters that the demands of help from the West in the form of an increased guaranteed price, if such demands are pressed, shall not be accepted. But the voice of criticism in the East on the principle of assisting the Prairie farmer in wartime is subdued, because wheat is both a war necessity and a war casualty.

Wheat stands first in the British Government's list of food essentials. At the same time granaries in Canada are bulging because between August, 1939, and August, 1940, the list of European countries buying wheat from Canada was reduced from eleven to three, the three being Portugal, Eire, and the main market, both in peace and war, Great Britain.

Burden of Relief

No attempt is made by the Government to hide the extent of the burden which the present guarantee of 70 cents a bushel places on the back of the taxpayer.

J. L. Isley, Minister of Finance, has impressed on Parliament what the expense means to the Dominion Exchequer, struggling to keep its head above the flood of war costs.

The Minister of Agriculture, J. G. Gardiner, while not pessimistic over the future of the industry, has estimated it will likely cost the Government $600,000,000 to finance agriculture during the next four or five years. Wardship of Western agriculture, it was indicated, will nevertheless continue in the public interest.

In the House of Commons, J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Comemrce, the Department which looks after the marketing of grain, assured Parliament "that this Government stands squarely behind a policy of giving the utmost protection to the farmer."

One of the perplexing questions connected with wheat, that of storing the big 1940 crop with the heavy carryover from the last crop year and of financing the farmers during the year, has been practically solved or at least has become much less acute, according to Mr. MacKinnon. On Aug. 1 the elevators of Canada held 243,000,000 bushels of wheat from the 1939 crop. As the net capacity of the elevators was 420,000,000 space for about 177,000,000 bushels remained to store the new harvest which according to latest estimates amounted to 520,000,000.

About 70,000,000 bushels, however, remain on the farms for feeding of livestock and for seeding purposes, and the open storage has been increased by 6,000,000 bushels through temporary additions to elevators. There is also the steady flow of grain to flour mills and to ships for export, leaving more storage available. At first the Wheat Board agreed to receive only five bushels per seeded acre from farmers. Later this was increased to eight and during the present week there will be a further advance to ten. There will be further quotas, the Minister promised, as additional wheat is taken from the warehouses for export and for domestic consumption. It is the intention of the Government to take the whole of the crop from the farmers during the present crop year.

Wheat Board Prices

The Wheat Board pays the full 70 cents a bushel, the guaranteed price, when wheat is delivered to the storage elevators. The farmer also receives a "participation" certificate on delivery of his wheat so that he is assured of getting the full additional price if the crop is sold at an average price in excess of 70 cents.

Earlier in the crop year a movement was started to secure cash advances for the farmers who held grain on their own premises. Banks and elevator companies would not agree to lend the money. Provision would have had to be made for weather-proof and theft-proof facilities, and local organizations would have been needed to look after inspection, measuring, and sealing of wheat. It was felt that if the Government lent the money, the extent of the precautionary organization would have left the door open for confusion and losses.

Democracies Seen Holding 'Long Run' Industrial Edge

MONTREAL (CP)—The democracies have an industrial advance over Germany "in the long run," according to the International Labor Review which was issued recently from Montreal for the first time.

The leading article, written by E. F. Penrose, Economic Adviser of the International Labor Office, which is a branch of the League of Nations and formerly had its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, said:

"Of all bottlenecks the most serious for the democratic powers appear to be machine tools and skilled and semi-skilled labor, while the most serious for the Nazis and Fascists are raw materials.

"Fortunately in the present war, the democracies hold the advantage in the long run, since the bottlenecks which hamper them are more easily removable than those which hamper the Nazis and Fascists, provided Nazi Germany can be prevented from expanding far enough to the East to obtain additional supplies of oil."

The International Labor Office moved to Montreal after the outbreak of war.

In a "note from the Director" published in the review under the title "The I. L. O. Looks Ahead," John G. Winant said:

"The International Labor Office has transferred a large part of its key personnel to Montreal for the purpose of rendering better service to its member countries at this time. The work of the organization has retained its full importance, and it is essential that the activities of the office be carried on in a place where communications are assured and where the staff can direct its entire energies to the problems which lie ahead.

"The office will attempt to assemble as complete a documentation as possible for the peoples who will rebuild the social order. The publications of the office are being resumed; the research program is again under way; plans for conferences, committees, and more general meetings are being scheduled; and experts from the office are rendering services to member countries. Countries which are at war and countries which are at peace are drawn together in the I. L. O. in the accomplishment of its tasks."

Germany Pays Honor To Count Dino Grandi

BERLIN (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop presented Count Dino Grandi, Italian Minister of Justice and President of the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds, with the Grand Cross of the Order of the German Eagle Nov. 26 at the request of Adolf Hitler.

Alaska and Argentina in Line for 'Burma Road'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—There is perhaps a new kind of "Burma Road" in prospect for all the Americas in renewed official discussions of the proposed military and commercial highway up and down the Pacific Coast from Alaska to Argentina.

This "life line," so-called for 16 years by advocates of its availability for defense purposes, would be the proposed Alaskan International Highway linked, through the United States, with the Pan-America Highway across the Equator.

It would form a 16,847-mile longitudinal thoroughfare with Fairbanks and Anchorage, in Alaska, at one end, and with Buenos Aires, Argentine, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, at the other. The northern section would tap the vast United States highway system at Seattle, Wash., and the southern line would come in at Laredo, Texas.

Route of Highway

The road would cross from Alaska's Richardson Highway to the Yukon country at or shortly below Dawson, Canada, and turn south to the border. From the Rio Grande it would pass through Mexico City to Panama City; to Bogota, Colombia; Quito, Ecuador; Lima, Peru; La Paz, Bolivia; Santiago, Chile; Buenos Aires; Montevideo, Uruguay; Asuncion, Paraguay; and Rio de Janeiro. It would connect the capitals of all the Latin-American countries.

Such a two-continent highway is nearer physical reality than the few remaining blank spots suggest. There is uninterrupted traffic today over 4,312 miles of modern road between Hazelton, British Columbia and Mexico City. One-half the 2,345 miles from Mexico City to Panama City is modernized, and there remains only one-fourth of the 7,900 miles from Caracas, Venezuela, to Santiago to Buenos Aires to Rio de Janeiro to be modernized.

That makes a total of 11,407 of the entire 16,847 miles now in operation.

Progress Reported

With only 5,440 miles still to go, Latin Americans say their uncompleted 4,240 miles are being turned into highway at the rate of 600 miles a year in some countries. Several official sources say the remaining 1,200-mile deficit in Alaska and Canada could be built in two years. An overall four years, or less in an emergency, would find the whole job finished if the 19 Nations want it that way.

Stephen James, Secretary-General of the Pan-American Highway Finance Commission, says this would give the 257,641,059 inhabitants of Alaska, Canada, the United States, Mexico, Central America and South America a common lane of land traffic which "takes on something of the implications of the Burma Road."

Others say the roadway would release Alaskan military defenses from utter dependence on 1,400 miles of open sea for supplies, and relieve the United States Navy of merchant convoy service to beleagured ports, airfields and the Naval bases of southern neighbors in an all-out war on the Pacific.

Military Importance

These considerations become more important, authorities add, in the light of understandings reached with virtually all Latin-American countries by which the United States would be permitted to use their air and naval bases should that step become necessary to hemisphere defense.

They emphasize, also, the original commercial and cultural advantages sought when this and Pan-American countries began working on the highway in 1924 and again in 1929 when the United States and Canada began joint consideration of a land route to Alaska.

Permitted peaceful pursuits, Mr. James says, mankind for generations could utilize the road to open vast new frontiers for population, employment and trade.

"That," he stresses, "was the one driving force behind past development of the highway, section by section and country by country, over desolate deserts, frigid mountain ranges, frozen tundra, through tropical jungles and rich valleys.

Its Value Stressed

"It would free a land-locked commerce between the two continents, the potential value of which no one can estimate on the basis of trade now depending chiefly on water traffic."

One of the chief obstacles to the Pan-American highway is the need for loans to help complete the highway in inadequately financed areas. There are estimates that it would require $78,000,000 to modernize the road from 80 miles south of Mexico City to the Panama Canal and $72,000,000 to build connecting links on down to Buenos Aires. Anthony J. Dimond, Delegate in Congress from Alaska, says a good road could be constructed from Hazelton to an intersection with Alaskan highways for about $25,000,000.

Loan Funds Available

Congress made $500,000,000 available for Latin-American Government loans, some of which could be used to put the highway through in a hurry. Proponents urge this, recalling that past road loans have been good investments. The Government is collecting on such deals, chiefly through the Export-Import Bank, amounting to $2,750,000 in Nicaragua, $900,000 in Ecuador, $2,000,000 in Paraguay, $4,600,000 in Costa Rica and $2,500,000 in Panama.

The Pan-American Highway Finance Commission proposes that it borrow and lend among neighboring countries, on its own responsibility, money to finish off the uncompleted stretches of the route down to Rio. The United States would be the big banker nation.

There remain 731 miles to be completed in Mexico, 61 in Salvador, 60 in Honduras, 146 in Nicaragua, 309 in Costa Rica, and 59 in Panama to the Canal Zone. Then comes real trouble. Someone must finance and build a road through 300 miles of Panama-Columbia sub-tropical jungle from the Canal to the superb Simon Bolivar Highway at the shoulder of the southern continent.

Bahamas Assembly Helps Defense Base for U. S.

NASSAU, the Bahamas, Nov. 26 (AP)—The House of Assembly yesterday authorized the Government to acquire land in the Mayaguana area, which has been selected by the United States for establishment of a defense base.

The emergency legislation was adopted by the House with the intention that lands leased to the United States shall be Government-owned, rather than privately-owned.

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U. S. Leaders Ponder Problem Of Increasing Aid to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—The issue of greater aid to Britain in four specific categories, planes, munitions, ships, and finance, is receiving the attention this week of Congress, the President, the State Department, and all the defense agencies of the Government.

The information which the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, has brought back to Washington after a month's visit in London, and which he has communicated to President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is that this aid, if maintained and accelerated, can be decisive.

After his 80-minute "chat" with the President on Nov. 25, Lord Lothian said: "The President wanted to know what was going on in England and I gave him my views."

"Are your views optimistic?" the Ambassador was asked by correspondents.

"Optimnstic—provided we get some help from you," he replied.

Britain Wants Ships

While Lord Lothian at this time declined to go into detailed needs which the British hope the United States can help meet, cables from London report that Britain is desirous of obtaining in the near future—by purchase, by lease or on "loan"—100 destroyers, six cruisers, and three battleships.

For his part Lord Lothian placed "ships" high on the list of things which his country urgently requires. When he was asked whether his definition of ships included warships, he paused a moment, smiled, and then replied with diplomatic discretion but with no doubt as to his real meaning:

"When I said 'ships' I meant 'ships.'"

In answer to another question, Lord Lothian took direct exception to the statement attributed to Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador to Great Britain, that democracy is on the way out in England.

"I never saw a more democratic country than England is today," the Ambassador declared. "I saw no signs of the decline of democracy in England. I saw quite the contrary."

Chairman Sees Hull

In the interests of obtaining for the Senate a full and clarified picture of the Administration's intentions affecting future aid to Britain, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, new Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, conferred with Secretary Hull and will call his Committee together Nov. 27.

At that time the Senate Committee will consider two resolutions, one introduced by Senator William H. King (D) of Utah to repeal such parts of the Neutrality and Johnson Laws as bar financial assistance to Britain and the other advanced by Senator Gerald P. Nye (D) of Nebraska calling for an investigation of British holdings in the United States.

Credits will very likely constitute the most controversial item in the whole field of British aid and indications in Washington are that no action will be taken until the early months of next year and the convening of the next session of Congress. Lord Lothian shares this view and himself speaks of aid in terms of 1941.

The fact is that while the British refer to the imminent exhaustion of cash reserves, the view prevailing here is that further British securities in both the United States and other American countries could be carefully liquidated and to some extent should be before the credit stage is reached.

Some Payments Made

Orders placed by England in this country thus far total approximately $2,500,000,000 in war materials to be delivered through April, 1942. Some payments have been made and the British undoubtedly are able to pay the balance. At the beginning of the war Britain had about $2,800,000,000 worth of investments in the United States, apart from reserves in Latin-American countries and apart from Canadian dollar resources.

The motive behind the raising of the credit issue at this time is not related to orders already placed, but to additional purchases which Britain wants to make. Orders for 12,000 more planes are in prospect and the National Defense Advisory Commission has the procurement problem already under study.

In addition to his conference at the White House, Lord Lothian spent about an hour with Mr. Hull.

Daylight Raids Solved

The Ambassador expressed the view that Britain had about solved the matter of daylight bombings, but night raids presented a harder problem. He said Germany's devastating attack on Coventry, while shocking in the wreckage it caused, did little damage to Coventry's industries. He contended, moreover, that Britain's military position was improving speedily.

"The Air Force, the Army, and our equipment are increasing all the time," he asserted. "Moreover, our people are becoming better trained."

Lord Lothian said he was most impressed on his trip to the war scene by the speed with which types of airplanes are changing. The standard in Britain had been an eight-gun fighter, he stated, and now it is a 10-gun unit.

"They are progressing also to heavier armor, and every day and every week the type changes in the face of the fierce fighting," he explained.

U. S. Help Thrills the British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—The British Empire is "on the march" against nazism and fascism and will not halt until the foe is vanquished, according to W. A. Bishop, V. C. M., Air Marshal of the Canadian Air Force.

Everyone in England and Canada is thrilled with the fact that the flying fortresses of the United States are on their way to relieve the strain on Britain, Marshal Bishop said in an address at a dinner by the Canadian Club at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, under the auspices of the Canadian Societies of New York and the American Friends of Canada last night.

The Canadian Air Marshal described his trip to England recently when he had an audience with the King, conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and watched the Royal Air Force in operation.

"I can assure you unhesitatingly and with complete sincerity that everyone in the United Kingdom knows how the battle of Britain, which is also the battle of America and of freedom, is being shaped by the help coming in ever increasing measure from across the Atlantic," Marshal Bishop said. "They know it, and that knowledge encourages them to hold on with grim determination. I am certain I can carry from them to the people of this country an expression of heartfelt gratitude for what they have done and for what they will do.

"The Empire is on the march."

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TELEPHONE

Middle East

Continued from Page 1

the Italian fleet refuses to show its head.

Much has been heard about the Axis powers utilizing the periods of inactivity for strengthening their military forces, but what the British democracy has accomplished in Egypt provides a remarkable example of the use that can be made of a period of grace.

A tremendous accumulation of offensive and defense measures has been specially noted by all correspondents visiting the main western Egyptian front. The flat terrain along the Libyan borders is difficult to fortify, but everything possible has been done to surprise Italians should they ever venture to take the initiative. Cooperation between the Army with its high degree of mechanization, the Air Force, and the Navy, with its capacity for threatening the shore regions, present a formidable factor.

Water Problem Solved

The problem of supply is difficult, but communications are gradually becoming so adapted to local conditions that smooth working is assured.

The British have solved the problems of water, gasoline, and foodstuff supplies, and connections between the various fronts have been secured and are being easily maintained.

The East African situation is even more favorable as far as Britain is concerned, Italy's extended communications suffering through harrying raids. Recent British successes in the Sudan have threatened important salients in the Italian lines and extension of these on an ever-larger scale is generally anticipated as soon as England's Middle East command orders an advance.

Briefly stated, whatever steps the Italian forces in Libya or on any other East African front may take, British preparations can counter them.

Even Babies Are 'Soldiers' in Europe's War

International; NBC; Wide World

Bombs Fail to Discourage Londoners

(1) Nazi bomb hit London orphanage only 10 feet from the babies' dormitory, and children play in the ruins unmindful of their narrow escape. (2) The Whittakers—Rona, Neville, and Allan. (3) Homeless Londoners, whose home has been blasted by a German bomb, are fed at a food center. Picture passed by the British censor. (4) Women and children of London, 230 of them, arrive in the north of England, part of the accelerated evacuation plan just being put into effect.

U. S. Relief Agencies Unite To Meet British Winter Needs

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—As the rain, the fog and the cold sweep down on Britain, American organizations are intensifying their efforts as allies of the bombed-out civilian population in its battle against "General Winter" by speeding funds and shipments of warm clothing, blankets and mobile canteens to the beleaguered British Isles.

The increased need for assistance during the coming months, vivified by a London cable dispatch just received here requesting kerosene heaters for warming air-raid shelters, is being met by stepped-up programs in such organizations as the British War Relief Society, Bundles for Britain, Inc., the American Red Cross, Young America Wants to Help and the Foster Parents Plan for War Children.

For greater efficiency, the Allied Relief Fund and the British War Relief Society have combined forces under the latter's name, welding into one group 470 units across the United States totaling 50,000 men and women. Having already provided money, clothing and medical supplies to Britain in an amount exceeding $4,000,000, the new organization now hopes to furnish more than $10,000,000 worth of supplies before the winter is over.

Need for Children's Cots

Bundles of Britain meanwhile is conducting a national drive for funds to purchase children's cots, while the American Red Cross, which up to Oct. 15 had made more than $5,000,000 available in relief to the war victims of Britain, is carrying on with a steady program of shipments.

Even as shipments of military material to Britain are being increased, these organizations are calling upon American citizens for other forms of assistance—for contributions of money or, equally important, for donations of warm clothing, either new or used and serviceable. The British War Relief Society, at 730 Fifth Avenue, and Bundles for Britain, at 480 Park Avenue, asks especially for women's and children's clothing, for dresses and outfits, underwear, coats, stockings, blankets and bedding.

The bombed-out thousands among the British, their household possessions often completely destroyed, will be able to use all the supplies America may send. "We know the need will be far in excess of the amount," Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the British War Relief Society, said.

Women Make Knit Goods

Down another avenue of assistance, Bundles for Britain is operating workshops where women meet to sew and knit on garments for British soldiers and civilians. Seaboot stockings, helmets, mittens and sweaters are knitted according to official specifications. This week a business women's sewing room was opened at 501 Madison Avenue, where business women may come to sew and knit for Britain's war sufferers in three shifts daily.

Thousands of other Americans are working in their homes knitting sweaters, sox and other supplies for war refugees in Britain, using yarn given out by the Red Cross and the war relief organizations. The need for more workers who will contribute time and energy to this work was described as large.

The campaign to meet the menace of winter cold and damp, as it unfolds here, is a heroic battle against time, sea-raiders and submarines. While Bundles for Britain did not lose a single one of its 50,000 items of clothing dispatched across the gray Atlantic up to late October, recent reports of convoy destruction by Nazi raiders have caused officials apprehension.

More to Counteract Losses

The American Red Cross had lost only two cargoes up to Oct. 15, one aboard a torpedoed vessel, the other on a vessel bombed at a pier. With the toll of sinkings greater as Germany's U-boat campaign is accelerated, it is realized that there may have to be larger efforts to counteract the larger losses.

On the basis of past performances, the American organizations believe they can make a hardy showing against "General Winter." Up to the capitulation of France, the Allied Relief Fund had sent $246,891 worth of assistance to the Republic, besides tons of material in the form of clothing and woolen wear.

Now the Fund and its partner, the British War Relief Society, have bought and paid for 200 mobile canteens, many of which are now in use feeding refugees and those thousands of Britishers whose kitchens have been destroyed by Nazi bombs. The combined organizations have established an American hospital in Britain, are pledged to maintain the operations of a fleet of 260 vehicles now in the service of "American Ambulance, Great Britain," have obtained more than $1,400,000 in cash contributions and have sent overseas more than 4,000 large packing cases of clothing and supplies.

Unified Varying Sources

The same organizations, now unified, have rallied theatrical, industrial, banking and other groups to their cause, while a clothing manufacturers' branch, composed largely of Jewish citizens, has donated 4,000 warm coats for women and children and is expected to give 30,000 more before the coldest months of winter arrive.

As for Bundles for Britain, this organization, founded last December by Mrs. Wales Latham, New York society woman, now has 300 branches in 44 states, with new locals organizing at the rate of 15 to 20 a month. Contributions of every sort, even of food which British officials have said they do not need, have been received by these organizations from such diverse American groups as men's clubs, veterans' posts and labor organizations.

To meet the pressing needs of young war refugees in Britain, such groups as the Foster Parents Plan for War Children, at 55 West Forty-second Street, are seeking funds for dispatch overseas. The Plan expects to build a Holbein shelter capable of housing 5,000 children. It now maintains a sanctuary at Stoke-Newington where Polish, French, Belgian, Spanish and British children are sheltered, but hopes to move its permanent refugees to greater safety in Leicester, 130 miles from London.

Help for Children

The Save the Children Federation, at 1 Madison Avenue has sent approximately $75,000 during the last few months to its British and Geneva Offices. Both children's organizations have arrangements by which American "foster parents" may "adopt" war refugees for the duration by payment of small monthly sums.

Other groups aiding Britain's war sufferers are the British-American Ambulance Corps, the English-Speaking Union and the Young America Wants to Help group, founded by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, through which youngsters in American private schools may buy galoshes, underwear and other items for British needy by contributing 50 cents, 75 cents and other stipulated sums.

A "mail order" system by which Americans may buy, through a London firm, packages of food, toilet articles and other conveniences which will be shipped direct to the British armed forces, is maintained by "Parcels for the Forces."

For Other Nationalities

Assistance is reaching refugees of other nationalities in Britain through such groups as the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, which has dispatched money to Netherlands refugees in Britain, Portugal and unoccupied France, and through the Belgian Relief Commission, which accepts clothing at its warehouse at 112 West Eighty-ninth Street for dispatch to Belgian refugees in Britain.

The Commission for Polish Relief has distributed 111,000 pounds of clothing, donated through the Polish National Council, Polish-American organization, to Polish refugees in Britain. These items were slated to go to Poland itself until German occupation of Norway blocked the road.

Despite American "mercy" efforts by these and other organizations, the need remains great in Britain, it was said here. The American Red Cross lists as urgent necessities a half million blankets, more mobile canteen units, more clothing. The few wealthy donors among the American people have been contributing regularly.

Now the organizations are appealing to the great heart of America, to the millions of relatively well-fed and well-clothed, for the reinforcements which will help civilian Britain win its "big push" against the cold this winter.

Dies Finds Reds Entrenched in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Communists and Nazis are at work in every important American industry, according to Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee investigating un-American activities. Text of his statement, released yesterday, follows.

Almost a year ago, our Committee found unanimously that members of the Communist Party were entrenched in the leadership of at least 10 labor unions. Most of these unions are organized in key industries which form the backbone of our national defense, industries such as shipping, communications, transportation and the production of munitions.

It is gratifying to note that other Government agencies have now confirmed the findings of our Committee with respect to the subversive activities of Communists in our vital defense industries.

While it is a matter of encouragement to have our Committee's findings confirmed, I must call attention to a deplorable weakness in our Government's methods of dealing with "fifth columnists."

Menace for Defense

That weakness lies in the fact that our chief law-enforcement agency has known for some time that the Vultee strike was called and has been prolonged by Communists and yet that strike continues with irreparable damage to our national defense program.

On numerous occasions we have informed the American people that both Communists and Nazis are at work inside every important industry in the United States.

It is our function to keep the American public apprised of the subversive activities which threaten our national security. In line with this understanding of our duty I am now releasing to the American people the summarized results of our Committee's investigations in the aircraft industry on the West Coast.

Almost continuously our Committee has had investigators on the West Coast since the beginning of 1939.

In August of the present year I sat as a subcommittee in Los Angeles and took the testimony of witnesses who were employed in the aircraft industry. In October and November of this year Congressman H. Jerry Voorhis sat as a subcommittee and heard the testimony of 20 witnesses, most of whom were employed in aircraft.

From time to time our investigators, James H. Steedman and George F. Hurley, have submitted reports on the situation in aircraft industries. The most important results of our investigations have been submitted to appropriate Government agencies.

Facts Submitted

From a careful re-examination of investigators' reports and the testimony of all the witnesses heard by Congressman Voorhis and myself, I now place the following facts before the American people:

1. In September, 1939, investigators Hurley and Steedman obtained a secret report of the Communist Party entitled "Proceedings of the California Convention, May 14-15, 1938." This report was prepared for the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A.

Furthermore, this report established the fact that the Communist Party was concentrating its efforts in the aircraft industry in California.

In accordance with a decision reached at this California convention of the Communist Party, Wyndham Mortimer, well-known Party member, was sent to the Coast. The Communist Party's own publication, The People's World, announced that Mortimer would take over the task of organizing in the aircraft industry.

2. Something like a score of witnesses who have appeared before our Committee during the past three years have positively identified Wyndham Mortimer as a member of the Communist Party. Most of these claimed to have had first-hand knowledge of his Party membership.

Some of them have testified under oath that his Party name is "George Baker." In addition to his being the chief organizer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the aircraft industry on the West Coast, Wyndham Mortimer is now the leader of the strike at Vultee.

Browder Testimony

3. When asked if Wyndham Mortimer was a member of the Communist Party, Earl Browder said under oath:

"He is a very close friend, at least."

Browder is the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States.

4. Several witnesses have testified under oath that Lewis H. Michener, another leader of the Vultee strike, is a member of the Communist Party. Our evidence indicates that Michener has boasted that the Vultee strike is the first step of the Communist Party to test its strength in aircraft, and that the Party intends to tie up aircraft production generally.

5. Our evidence shows that George Forsburg, a member of the strikers' negotiating committee at Vultee, is also a member the Communist Party. It is stated that he joined the Party in 1937, and that his Party membership book bears the number 60105.

6. Louis Tournie, another member of the strikers' negotiating committee at Vultee, is also, according to our evidence, a member of the Communist Party under the name of Touhy. It is further testified that he was discharged from Douglas Aircraft and also from North American Aviation for his Communist activities and that he was at one time a member of the Communist Party in France.

Program of Sabotage

7. Our Committee has shown conclusively that the program of the Communist Party calls for the sabotage of our national defense. The Party's own printed literature has made no secret of its concentrated efforts in our basic and war industries. One of the Communist Party's official programs declares:

"The main task consists in strengthening the Party and the revolutionary mass organizations in the decisive war industries. We must prepare to convert the imperialist war into civil war."

8. Our records show that Communists call strikes and prolong them for purely political purposes, i. e., for purposes which serve the ends of Moscow's revolutionary program. We have been telling the country this for more than two years. One of the most effective methods of sabotage in defense industries is the Communists' use of the political strike.

Such a strike may be more damaging to national defense than an explosion, and furthermore, it has the immense advantage of legality.

9. Our evidence further reveals that in a Southern California aircraft plant there exists a clique of German-born employees who have shown definite sympathy with the present Nazi Government in Germany; that these persons are in key positions in this Southern California aircraft plant, and that competent American-born workers are able to obtain promotion only through joining this German clique.

Groups Co-operate

10. Our evidence indicates that the Communist group and the Nazi group in aircraft have been co-operating since the Stalin-Hitler pact.

11. On Nov. 8, 1940, members of the so-called German clique appeared before Congressman Voorhis, sitting as a subcommittee, in the Federal Building in Los Angeles, Calif. The following facts were established at this hearing:

Assistant foreman—German-born, was a commander for the German Army during the World War, formerly employed at Dornier Aircraft in Germany, and has family connections in Germany at the present time.

Night superintendent—German-born, in the Engineering Corps during the World War, family connections in Germany with a brother employed in an airplane factory at the present time.

Foreman—Born in Friederickshaven, a machine gunner for the German Army during the World War.

Foreman—Employed at Luftschifftun Zeppelin Company, with family connections in Germany at the present time.

Foreman—German-born, formerly employed in aircraft factory in Germany, with a family in Germany at the present time.

Foreman—Born in Germany, with present family connections in Germany.

Lead man—German-born, employed in experimental department at Dornier Aircraft in Friederickshaven, Germany, with family connections in Germany.

White Report Asks Full U. S. Aid to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Avowing its opposition to "appeasement in all its forms," the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies is out today with a call on Congress to take its share of responsibility for increasing aid to Britain by revision or repeal of legislation which restricts United States freedom of action in such co-operation.

The Committee's new statement of policy sees human freedom in the balance and that only in immediately giving all material assistance to Great Britain and its allies can America avoid the chance of active military involvement. It urges President Roosevelt to call a conference "of all peoples who cherish freedom, including the governments in exile, for a reffirmation of faith in a world of peace based upon justice and the security of nations."

Primary recommendations now brought forward by the Committee are the supplying of Great Britain with all possible merchant vessels on the plea that "the life line between Great Britain and the United States is the sea route to the Western Hemisphere," and a "firm policy in the Pacific."

Holding that a peace now that would allow the aggressors to keep their conquests is unthinkable, the Committee puts its full support behind the President's "use of his full legal powers under a state of national emergency if necessary to mobilize at once all the industrial resources of the Nation for maximum production" and recommends full speed ahead in the Nation's shipyards to "produce boats as rapidly as in the World War days, for lease or rent to the British."

While proposals in this connection specify only repeal of laws that bar American recruitment and enlistment in Canadian forces, the Johnson Act, forbidding loans to powers owing on their World War debts, and the financial provisions of the Neutrality Act are implied in the context.

"The time has come when Congress should asume a larger share of responsibility with the President for the policy of aid to the Allies," this section of Mr. White's announcement reads. "Consequently, we favor, through congressional action, a revision of our international policy. This would include a repeal or modification of restrictive statutes which hamper this nation in its freedom of action when it would co-operate with nations defending themselves from attack by nations at war in violation of treaties with the United States. . . ."

As against this official hedging by the White Committee on the Johnson-Neutrality Act repeal controversy, it is known that men of large influence on the Committee, and others associated with it, unofficially are unequivocally for such "all aid" amendment. They realize that, in so far as the Johnson Act is concerned, the time is inopportune for the flotation here of a private loan for Britain, but they stress that if Britain today constitutes the first line of American defense—a view in which the majority of the Nation is reported by straw vote polls to concur—the proper procedure would be for the Administration to make an outright gift of money to fund British war supply purchases in the United States or of the goods themselves.

Travel

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

What Is the University's Part in Building Defense?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

To Chicago's President, Answer Is Clear

A University Must Rear Defenses of Moral and Intellectual Power, Says Dr. Hutchins

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

When you go out to the Midway to see Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, you rather expect — perhaps "hope" is the word—to find a young man busy knocking over educational traditions. That's really not his main occupation, however. His concern, you find out when you sit down to talk informally with him (Mr. Hutchins has a way of making interviews informal), is to get back to the fundamentals of education. And he was never more concerned about it than in this fiftieth anniversary year of his university, an anniversary which opens to the sound of a world upheaval.

What is important in a university these days? What can be discarded? To what extent should a university revise its curriculum to meet the urgent needs of national defense? To put these questions to Mr. Hutchins seems natural; he has set American education to revaluating its own activities as a result of his writings and talks on the purposes of higher education. Changes in policy brought about under his administration at the University of Chicago have greatly influenced other institutions.

Turns to Fundamentals

Speaking as simply and challengingly as he writes, Mr. Hutchins answered these questions by turning to fundamentals. What is the purpose of a university? To train intelligent citizens. There are military schools and camps to train soldiers, trade schools to educate technicians. Only a university exists for the sole purpose of bringing people into contact with the thinking of the ages, of training them intellectually, and of giving them an opportunity to carry on reasearch.

President Hutchins believes young men need military training and is watching with approval a program of extra-curricular military training on the campus, given for volunteers and not for credit. He is glad that certain research activities of the university are proving useful for the national defense program. But he approves of these activities because they keep the defense program without interfering with the university's basic work of training people to be intelligent citizens.

Last month the fiftieth anniversary ceremony, which is to last a year, was opened with a commemorative chapel service. The University President said a few things at that time which renewed some people's faith in the usefulness of universities at a time like this.

Declaring that real education is in itself an essential to national safety, he maintained that to put all students at military training, to divert all professors "from the search for truth to the search for truths of immediate military utility is not good national defense. Anything which prevents the universities from fulfilling their symbolic function will weaken the Nation, for it will diminish something of which we have not too great a supply, moral and intellectual strength.

"Moral and intellectual strength is much more important to the United States than military strength. With our vast resources and impregnable position we are unlikely to be swallowed up even by a combination of three powerful enemies if we understand and believe and have the courage to defend freedom, truth, and justice, the central principles of democracy. This is the vital force of the nation."

How is a university to develop moral and intellectual strength in its students, I asked Mr. Hutchins. How is it to teach "freedom, truth, and justice?" Mr. Hutchins rose to these questions. You can't teach them as courses, he said. He admitted, with a smile, that some schools do try to give courses in character. "Ever take one?" he asked. "They give you elementary, intermediate, and advanced character."

No, that isn't the way to do it.

"We don't give courses in freedom, truth, and justice, but we hope our whole university life promotes the understanding of these qualities," he said.

When the University of Chicago abolished the credit system and no longer made class attendance compulsory, it gave students opportunity to experience freedom. They had to learn to make themselves responsible for the ordering of their own time. As for learning truth, this is or should be the objective of every course in the university, as Mr. Hutchins sees it. In giving to every student the liberty to seek out the facts no matter where they lead, the university is "teaching truth." As for justice, he believes that this quality is to be learned by students in their contacts with each other and with the faculty.

When it comes to submitting this educational doctrine to practical test, Mr. Hutchins doesn't compromise. I put this proposition to him: "Suppose you find that you have to reduce the budget by cutting out certain subjects. Are you going to be so consistent that you will drop subjects that help a person to earn a living or defend his country under arms and retain those that increase the student's understanding of truth, justice, and freedom?"

A plain "yes" was Mr. Hutchins' answer. He spoke thoughtfully. "I'd rather sacrifice the immediately practical than the relatively useless, if the seemingly useless subject contributes to the real object of education.

"There ought to be some institutions that are not too concerned with immediate values. The test of the value of what we do is not the extent to which it serves some immediate practical end, but whether it contributes to the understanding of the world and of mankind."

To show that he wasn't talking of abstractions that the University of Chicago does not practice, Mr. Hutchins cited actual cases where the problem of choice came up during the depression. They concerned the question whether money should be spent on education, research, or on the budget item known as "the Physical and Social Welfare of Students." The university is all for the physical and social welfare of students but its primary purpose is intellectual development and advancement of knowledge. So the university reduced its program of physical and social welfare to maintain its educational work. If cutting must be done, let the ax fall on those activities that contribute least to the university's main purpose.

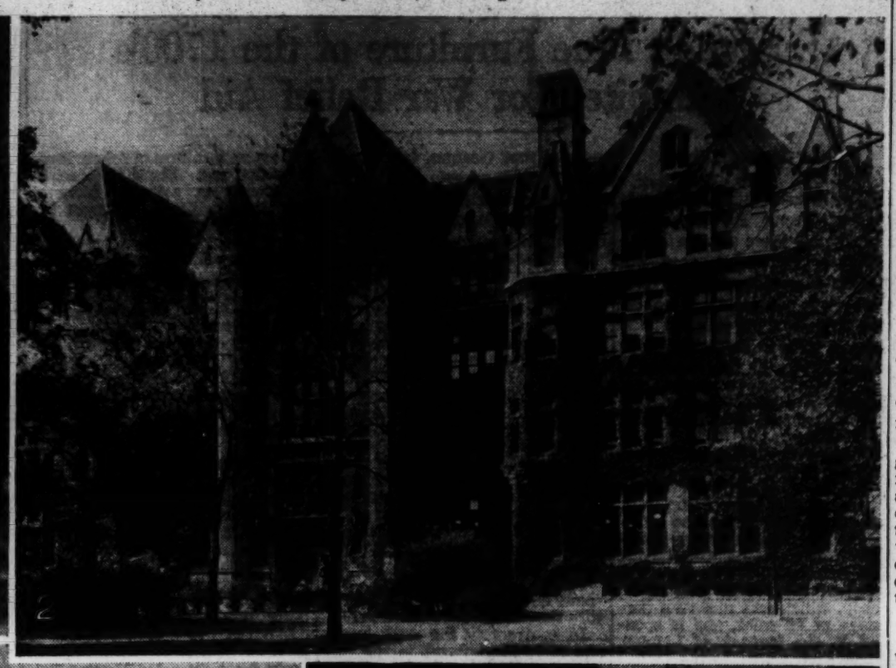
Sees Logical Development

Fiftieth anniversary activities are taking a good deal of President Hutchins' time these days. He lets out a mild groan when he thinks about it. But the semicentennial has its value. For one thing, it is causing people to look back over the history of the university and see the logical development that has taken place there. Mr. Hutchins, regarded as an extreme innovator because he abolished course credits and compulsory class attendance, substituted comprehensive examinations for quarterly tests, and established courses in the broad fields of human knowledge in place of the elective system, doesn't think of himself as an educational radical at all. He believes he is following the bold educational policies laid down by the university's first president, William Rainey Harper. The university has always striven to get down to the real business of education, declares Mr. Hutchins. But new times demand new methods. Whereas President Harper established correspondence courses and extension lectures to spread education, the university now adds to these means the motion picture and the radio. It is doing some extremely interesting things in these fields.

As for the future, Mr. Hutchins hopes to see reform he has started carried still farther. He has ideas that are not yet those of the majority of trustees and faculty, and which therefore are still just ideas waiting for adoption. For one thing, he would further reduce the choice of subjects for students in the first two years, lengthen the period between examinations.

He hopes to see the work of the divisions still further rationalized, fitted more exactly to the measure of an educated man. He would make radical changes in the work for advanced degrees, "de-professionalizing" the work of the graduate schools. For example he would have students study the basic fundamentals of law, but leave the learning of actual law practice to the law office.

But none of these changes is at all revolutionary, President Hutchins thinks. He is just trying to bring education back to its original purposes. In times like these, it takes a very steady engineer to steer a university to a straight course when so many demands are made upon it to meet emergency requirements. Mr. Hutchins is that kind of engineer.



Today the Education Page salutes the University of Chicago which is celebrating during this entire college year its fiftieth anniversary. 1. The University's dynamic young President, Robert M. Hutchins, is third from the left. The others, left to right, are: Charles W. Gilkey, Dean of Rockefeller Memorial Chapel (which is glimpsed in the background); Harold S. Swift, Chairman of the University's Board of Trustees; and Leon P. Smith, University Marshal. 2. Cobb Hall, the first University of Chicago building. 3. Left to right—Wieboldt Hall (modern languages), Harper Memorial Library, Social Science Research Building, seen from the Midway. 4. A student at work in the laboratory. 5. Women students on the porch of Ida Noyes Hall, the women's building.

Pointers for Piano Players

2—On Returning to the Piano After a Lapse of Years

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "come-back" of the piano at this present time to its rightful place as an instrument to be played and heard in our homes is an established and joyous fact.

Better still is the fact that you who today buy a new piano, or open up a long-silent one in your home, plan to make music upon it, bring music out of it, and regain that thrill (like nothing else so sweet) of rediscovering the beauties in some glorious piece of piano music which perhaps you "once played awfully well"; and of drawing it forth with your own eager fingers on responsive piano keys once more,—and of listening to the sounds you, yourself, evoke!

Let me here give you a few "piano pointers" for that first resumption of your piano playing after a lapse of years. They are specifically meant for those who were constantly playing quite difficult music, were practising such steadily, were rated by friends and family as very good players,—and rightly so.

Your first tendency may be to choose from your big pile of choice piano pieces the most difficult and longest number you had formerly tackled. One pianist recently told me she did this "to find out how much I have lost in technique," and added "I feel so discouraged!" That pianist was absorbed in the mechanics rather than the great music itself. Moreover she had followed an unwise tendency for that first renewal.

Do not mistake me here. Technique is necessary to interpret well, but we must expect, after a lapse of years and a cessation of the daily sharpening of our "tools of interpretation," to find that our piano mechanism has become a bit rusty (just as does any piece of machinery after neglect, or undue exposure). Fortunately, however, for you good players and lovers of a piano,—particularly if you have true musicianly feelings, —there need not be a sense of discouragement. The former skill will soon come back as the fingers get "oiled up," if you are wise in your renewal approach.

In this 1940 year there are new ways of "oiling up," new ways of study, new light on the approach to this our "household orchestra," not discarding the good old foundations, simply bolstering them up here and there, bringing a new lease of life to all piano playing; and to the well-advanced pianist, that renewed and splendidly exhilarating sense of music achievement.

It is not exactly obligatory that you start with the "fireworks" type of piano music, nor yet with the longest sonata. If you like digital dexterity, you will find all you want in the final movement either of Beethoven's op:13 or in op:26 sonatas. If you feel the need for emotional surge, turn yourself loose on that first Chopin Prelude. In a little over 30 bars (some repeated), you will find not only technical need, but rhythmic impulses, the "2 against 3" challenge, the rubato, nuances, wild crescendos to stir you, the diminuendo of resignation, the soul-cry! Massed chords? Again Chopin, or Schumann, or Rachmaninoff. Profundity OR melody? J. S. Bach or Brahms.

The whole gamut of music and human feeling can be run, as well as pianistic resuscitation in flawless interpretations of SHORT masterpieces.

My POINTER is to do these first, and the longer ones later.

The third of these 24 Tuesday "pointers" is on playing without notes.

Through the Editor's Window

Chicago's 'New Plan' Ten Years Later

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have any doubts about the achievements of students under the New Plan as operating at the University of Chicago, try to answer some of the examination questions given in the back of Boucher and Brumbauch's "The Chicago College Plan," (University of Chicago Press, $3). We give ourselves a grade somewhere near the Omega end of the alphabet. The worst of it too (or perhaps the best, depending on whether the viewpoint is personal or that of a progressive educator), is: that it seems as if anyone, for active, interested, and intelligent daily living, ought to know more than the average A. B. of the traditional type university probably knows, in these four major general fields represented.

To us, the fact that students in great numbers actually are passing such examinations (and they are not the old type examinations, either, but scientifically planned to gauge the scope and depth of the student's understanding), is one more proof that Higher Education is decidedly emerging from the storage warehouse.

* * *

If you remember the New Plan with which the University of Chicago set off a heap of educational fireworks ten years ago, you recall that in general the four-year credit-and-elective system was abandoned. The first two years became a "college," at the end of which a College Certificate could be won through proofs of achievement in passing a series of specially designed comprehensive examinations. All students in the College explore four major fields, two a year: the Biological Sciences (being the organic world and the skills and habits of scientific thinking that can be gained in its study); the Humanities (materials of history as a foundation for presentation of literature, philosophy, religion, and the art of civilizations such as the Oriental, Greek, Roman, and that of Western Europe); the Physical Sciences, including the Universe, fundamental laws of energy, heat, etc., mathematical, chemical, and geological understandings; the Social Sciences, including understandings in economic, social, and political developments. These four major fields are organized for study with the needs of the intelligent citizen in mind.

The student who wins his certificate from the University of Chicago's "College" has had a well-balanced menu. If he goes on into the upper divisions, where he may specialize in anticipation of professional training beyond, he is not likely to have great gaps in his understanding, as is usual under the old elective system.

* * *

This is so sketchy a description as to be unfair to so distinguished a contribution to Higher Education. The book, "The Chicago College Plan," should be explored for a real understanding of the Plan in operation. After ten years of faculty and student scrutiny and testing of the Plan, Dr. Boucher's book of that same title as published in 1935 has been revised and enlarged by Dr. Brumbauch into the present volume.

Whoever heard of college Freshmen and Sophomores asking for more frequent examinations? Or for the privilege of taking out more books from the library, or having the library open for longer hours? Whoever heard of undergraduates in their first two years writing long papers for which no grades were given, and offering them to instructors who do not grade them in the course? Whoever heard of Freshmen taking large numbers of college books with them on a vacation? All this, and more, are familiar experiences at Chicago.

In evaluating the Plan the students themselves continually express appreciation of faculty-student relationships it encourages. The groups of professors and instructors who present the four fields do not "pass" or "fail" the students. No grades are given by them. When class tests are given they are to help the student see how he is getting along. These are not graded but are used as a basis for personal conferences. The "passing and "failing" depends upon the student's ability to handle the special type—comprehensive examinations given by the Board of Examiners at the end of the course.

* * *

This makes possible faculty-student relations approaching a genuineness seldom achieved under the old credit-marking system. It is only one of many signs that Chicago has evolved a Plan which challenges the student's real reasons for coming to college, and makes available to sincere and able students the best educational thought that its faculty can see to present.

The New Plan did not spring full-orbed from the mind of the University's brilliant and distinguished President. It found courage there, and necessary support. But it was and is essentially a group Plan, at least in operation. Those who read the Boucher and Brumbauch book cannot help being impressed with the constant study and adjusting the Plan is made to undergo at the hands of a faculty that so evidently thinks of it as an educational worksheet.

This to us is perhaps the most stimulating thing about this present volume. It is a firsthand account of a great faculty building an educational idea out of deep earnestness coupled with superb scholarship. As such, it is a thrilling account, recording a milestone in the development of Higher Education in America of which the lusty young University now celebrating its Fiftieth Anniversary may justifiably be proud.

A Tuesday Column

A Misuse of Negatives

Help Yourself to Easy English—14

32 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we wish to express one negative thought, let us use just one negative word. To use two negative words would be incorrect.

Negatives readily recognized are *aren't* (or *are not*), *can't* (or *cannot, don't* (or do not), *haven't* (or have not), *never, not, no,* and *nothing.*

NEGATIVES LESS EASILY RECOGNIZED are *but, hardly,* and *scarcely.* (In a broad sense *hardly* means *with difficulty, scarcely* means with *scant margin.*)

Example: I *can't* help sympathizing with them. (Correct; *one* negative)

I *can't* help *but sympathize* with them. (Incorrect; *two* negatives)

I can *hardly* see the boats. (Correct; *one* negative)

I *can't hardly* see the boats (Incorrect; *two* negatives)

CAUTION: Often when wishing to be emphatic, we use two negatives. Instead of being negative, we are incorrectly positive. Do you use two negatives when one only is correct?

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct word:

1. I can't (help but feel, help feeling) sorry for her.
2. Jane hasn't (no, any) use for that kind of magazine.
3. I (can, can't) hardly hear the signals.
4. They (had, hadn't) hardly an opportunity to see you all summer.
5. Tom (didn't scarcely have, scarcely had) time to reach the shore before the storm broke.
6. He (shouldn't have never, shouldn't have) left that late.

We often use negative words incorrectly BEFORE the verb *think* and similar verbs: *believe, imagine, suppose.*

Example: I don't think I can go. (Incorrect)

In this sentence we say I DON'T THINK. Is that what we mean? Isn't it rather: I think I can't go? Why? Because first we think; what we think may be negative. With care we can correct this habit of putting the negative in the wrong place.

Is it ever correct to say "I don't think"? Yes, when making an admission that we do not think.

Example: I don't think on such subjects.

However, let us always say, "I think" unless we admit that we do not think.

Exercise 2

Write C for the correct sentences; X, for the incorrect ones:

1. I don't think that is true.
2. I don't believe I can go to the opera.
3. I think that is not true.
4. I believe I cannot go to the opera.
5. I don't believe I can go shopping today.
6. I don't believe I shall be ready at nine o'clock.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: (One negative) 1—help feeling; 2—any; 3—can; 4—had; 5—scarcely had; 6—shouldn't have.

Exercise 2: 1—X (Think first: I think that is not true); 2—X (Believe first; I believe I cannot . . .); 3—C; 4—C; 5—X (Believe first; I believe I cannot . . .); 6—X (Believe first; I believe I shall not . . .).

If you write about anything in this series please address the Education Editor.

World Federation Conference to Be In Havana

The World Federation of Education Associations has accepted the invitation of the Cuban educational organizations and Cuban government officials to hold a regional conference in Havana, Dec. 26-28, 1940.

—Institute of International Education

Youth Round Table

We nobly step aside today, Round Tablers, to make room for scheduled articles. We'll meet next Tuesday as usual. . . .Chairman.

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Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

One of a pair of most extraordinary Queen Anne walnut "writing bureaus" dating about 1705-1710, shown in the Frank Partridge exhibition at 6 West Fifty-sixth Street. Described in the text.

England's Fine Furniture of the 1700's Exhibited for War Relief Aid

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

How the extensive London galleries of Frank Partridge have fared during these months of air raids, we have not learned, but since they are located in King Street they can hardly have escaped damage if not ruin. Englishmen are wise in foreseeing dangers, so it may be that dealers in such valuable antiques and art property have placed their treasures in some sort of safety outside of London.

Surely there are a great number of England's finest antiques always at Partridge's New York establishment, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street, where some of their choicest furniture and porcelains are on exhibition from Nov. 21 until after the Christmas holidays. The display is to benefit the British War Relief Society, which will receive a percentage of all sales, and is sponsored by the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States; many notable women prominent in Metropolitan public and social activities are other sponsors.

Two spacious rooms, complete down to the last details of clocks, silver, porcelains and bric-a-brac from well-known collections trace the history of taste in the Georgian period and are arranged as they would be in houses of the time. The character of the earlier room, furnished in the walnut and the mahogany popular under Queen Anne and the first Georges, is set by a pair of very rare early Queen Anne walnut secretaries, with original mirror-panel doors and fluted mirror pilasters.

An unusually fine mahogany break-front bookcase and writing desk with carved pagoda flutings, restrained in taste, lends to this interior the atmosphere of a library and comes from the collection of Lord Treowen of Treowen, Monmouth.

Several fine walnut pieces, illustrated in R. W. Symond's book, "English Furniture from Charles II to George II," are from the Percival Griffith Collection. No array of the product of this most flourishing period of British art would be complete without examples of its paintings. These are present in two well-known portraits by Reynolds, "The Strawberry Girl" from the collection of Lord Comer, and "Lady Elizabeth Mathew as a Child with Dog" from Viscount Lee's.

In contrast to the dark woods and more solid forms in the furnishings described above, are the contents of the second room. Set against a background of blue striped silk, copied from the Blue Drawing Room at Blenhaim, is the gay and delicate satinwood and mahogany furniture of Adam, Hepplewhite and Sheraton design. Marquetry in coloured pictorial and floral motifs complement the lightness of their outline.

In the center stands a large pedestal desk with satinwood flutings and fine mahogany veneers, formerly at Gladston Hall, Yorkshire. Graceful British furniture at its best is illustrated by a set of six satinwood armchairs from the collection of Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge, Suffolk. Several game tables with elaborate and fanciful inlay give the room an air of delightful intimacy.

Connecting the two rooms is the gallery which houses the excellently displayed Chinese porcelains of the K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung periods, lit by fluorescent lamps. Outstanding among the pieces are two garnitures of five vases each, the one decorated in three colours, aubergine, yellow and green; the other bearing elaborate pictorial designs in five colour enamels. A pair of fine vases with bulbous necks come from the Morgan Collection; numerous smaller pieces are from the Kitchener, Van Henkolom and other collections.

The exhibition will continue until after the Christmas holidays.

A beautifully grained Queen Anne small writing desk made about 1705, described at length in the text.

A five-piece garniture of Chinese porcelain in the Partridge collection consists of three covered jars, 10½ inches high, and two vases, one of each pictured above. Of K'ang Hsi period (1662-1722), the decorations are in egg-plant, light and dark greens, yellow and black.

Courtesy Frank Partridge, Inc.

This mahogany break-front bookcase with details of rare refinement is included in the exhibition of Frank Partridge through the holidays, for benefit of the British War Relief Society

Tendencies in Wall Treatments

By Kathrine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

In more distinctive homes of moderate price, there are two other kinds of wall covering which appeal to those who want to emphasize good taste in their everyday surroundings. One is grass cloth made from plant fibre; the other is plywood panelling. Grass cloth requires a solid surface underneath, for it possesses a slightly transparent appearance which is part of its charm. The material is uneven in texture and is usually oatmeal- or straw-colored. Its weave and surface give it an inherent decorative value. Walls so covered are interesting in themselves, yet they are excellent backgrounds for paintings and drawings.

Plywood panels can be so treated that they too have a decorative interest, because of their graining and their neutral tones. These range from off-white to honey color, beige and pearly grey. Either with a matt surface or waxed, these plywood walls create an impression of unobtrusive richness.

The wood most in demand for plywood walls in the low cost house is Douglas fir. Sometimes various grades of pine are used, also Philippine mahogany. Douglas fir costs about the same as an average plaster wall. It is only in higher priced homes that hardwood panels, such as sycamore, oak, ash and birch, are found.

There are two ways of providing against expansion and contraction. One is to attach the plywood edges to a furring strip nailed on the studding. The plywood is fastened to this strip by waterproof glue and occasional nails which are barely noticeable. Another way is to use plywood thick enough to be grooved on the edges. These grooves are glued together and nailed at intervals (on one side only) to the studding underneath.

Wall papers are used more in bedrooms than in other parts of the house, but there is a growing tendency to have them as contrasting accents in living rooms. If, for instance, the living room has a dining alcove opening from it, this may be hung with some gaily patterned paper which acts as a foil to the plaster of plywood walls of the main living area. Or, an entrance hall may have a wall paper of bold, arresting design.

In a living room of ultra-modern mood an excellent effect was secured by three different kinds of wall treatment. The fireplace wall was panelled in Philippine mahogany plywood; two other walls were plaster, color-washed a pale green; the fourth was covered by a scenic paper with a slightly darker green background.

This is the second of two parts

Item 1

Beautiful English Antique Furniture

The following genuine pieces are available at the prices shown which are quoted at yesterday's rate, and include Insurance and delivery to New York, subject only to fluctuation of Exchange or Freight charges:—

Mahogany display Table, sunk lipped edge top, double cabriole legs, 2 ft. 3 ins. wide, 1 ft. 7½ ins. deep, 2 ft. 5 ins. high. Circa 1750 — $80.80

Chippendale mahogany double chest of 8 drawers, with original chased, and gilt handles, oak-lined throughout. 3 ft. 9 ins. wide, 1 ft. 10 ins. deep, 6 ft. high. Circa 1750 — $300.98

Chippendale mahogany Writing Bureau with shaped interior drawers, canted fluted column corners and on bracket feet, oak-lined throughout. 3 ft. 6 ins. wide, 1 ft. 10 ins. deep, 3 ft. 6 ins. high. — $202.00

Dutch Double-top Walnut Card Table with well under top, carved shell on knee bail, on claw feet. 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, 1 ft. 10 ins. deep, 2 ft. 6 ins. high. Circa 1700. — $106.05

Mahogany Oval Sheraton Pembroke Table with 1 drawer, 2 ft. 6 ins. wide (3 ft. when opened), 2 ft. 3 ins. high. Circa 1790. — $60.60

Mahogany Chest of Drawers, oak-lined, original swan neck handles, 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, 1 ft. 6 ins. deep, 3 ft. 10 ins. high. Circa 1760. — 99.99

Mahogany Sheraton Secretaire Bookcase, interior fitted drawers and pigeon holes, diamond-shaped doors above with original glass panes, 3 ft. 3 ins. wide, 1 ft. 8 ins. deep, 7 ft. 6 ins. high. Circa 1800 — $218.14

Mahogany Sheraton chest of 3 drawers, Pine lined, original brass knob handles, 2 ft. 9 ins. wide, 1 ft. 5½ ins. deep, 2 ft. 10 ins. high. Circa 1800. — $48.48

Georgian Mahogany Display centre table, shaped under frieze, carved shell and husk on knees, sunk lipped top, 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, 1 ft. 6 ins. deep, 2 ft. 7 ins. high. Circa 1720. — $101.00

Pair of fine Hepplewhite Mahogany Chairs, carved Prince of Wales feathers in back, in old figured horsehair covering in very good condition, Circa 1770. — $150.49

Pair of ditto with finely carved Paterie and Husks, with similar seats — $115.14

Georgian folding-top Breakfast Table, on cabriole legs, apron knees and pad feet, 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, 1 ft. 3 ins. deep, 2 ft. 3 ins. high. Circa 1740 — $99.99

Fine old 18th Century English Striking Bracket Clock, by Edmund Stephens, Boston, England, in mahogany coloured Pear wood case, steel dial showing bob-pendulum and days of week. Has a finely engraved brass back plate, 22 ins. wide, 26 ins. high. — $182.81

Rare Mahogany spindle-back Yorkshire Elbow Chair, in fine condition — $121.20

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'I'm Glad I Have Little Money'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Dimas, Calif.

"I'm glad," my friend Esther Huston said, "that there's never been enough money."

I looked at her quizzically with lifted brows. Surprises had been expected as I went out into the country south of Los Angeles to visit her, but nothing quite like this.

"No, I'm not just being a Polyanna," she protested quickly. "I really mean that. Life has been so much richer for us, our happinesses have been so much keener, because we've had to plan and wait for things."

"I won't say that the plans were more fun than the reality, because they weren't. But when you have to wait a long time for a thing—and hope and dream about it—you really appreciate it when it finally comes."

Seeing that I was genuinely interested, she went on to explain.

"I've been married twenty years, and have always wanted my own home—but only now have it. Of course I've always tried to make a home wherever I was," she amended hastily. "But living in rented houses isn't like living under your own roof-tree. So, when left alone with three children, the first thing I wanted them to have if I could possibly manage it, was a home of their own to look back upon.

"Too many children nowadays spend their school years in rented houses; never feel the pride of ownership, the satisfaction of knowing that a place is really 'ours' to do with as we choose. And after they are married they are likely to go right on living in other people's houses and bringing their children up in them.

"That my children weren't going to be like that, that they were going to have that feeling of stability a home of your own brings, was my firm desire. So I left the city, moved out here into the country, started buying acreage on the installment plan, and borrowed money from an accommodating sister to build the nucleus of our home.

"Three years ago all of this was raw land, nothing but sand and rocks and sagebrush; horned toads and lizards."

She indicated the space about us with a gesture of legitimate pride, and I stared, amazed. The place was a mass of color; scarlet of hibiscus shrubs; purples and lavenders of great crinkly petunias. Royal-blue morning-glories ran up a rock chimney at the back of the house. A crimson bougainvillea spread a mantle of warm color over the screened sleeping porch along the east.

Around the parking lot gay yellow coreopsis alternated with purple larkspur. And beyond the low, white house, tucked protectingly under the shelter of a great live oak, rows of young lemon trees, laden with their endless cycle of fragrant bloom, small green nubbins, and golden fruit, marched toward the foothills of the Sierras.

"This is only a start," she assured me, "the first wing of our home. But we are managing beautifully with this while we wait for the rest—and instead of paying $35 a month rent in the city we are paying $50 a year interest on the money we borrowed to build, and $50 more for taxes."

Certain things she had always longed for: a corner fireplace; a shower; a sleeping porch; a sundeck. Whenever they moved to another city and she went house-hunting with her three small children, she had looked for two or three of these things. But they had been hard to find—with three small children.

Now, in her first wing, she has all of these.

This first wing is only 20 by 40 feet, a rectangle lying north and south. The next wing, when there are funds to build it, will join the first one at right angles. In the living room there will be another fireplace, and big windows looking toward the north where the foothills surge upward to snow-crowned Baldy.

As she washes dishes now, Esther looks out of the window above her sink, toward these hills: tender green in February and March; tawny and purple throughout the summer and fall; changing with each season and with each hour. A feast to satisfy the soul, and give it strength.

The completed wing has a sunny living room of natural knotty pine with big windows in one corner, a rock fireplace in another; bookshelves; a desk, for this is Esther's workshop and will be her study later. A large dressing room, the bath, the kitchen, with a dinette in one corner of it, and bright pottery dishes on shelves.

Corner windows of the dinette look upon delightful views: across young lemon trees to the north foothills; to the west, on the kitchen garden of pole beans and rustling corn and scarlet tomatoes; orange and avocado trees; passion fruit, and grapevines sprawling their leafy lengths along strung wires. Along the whole east side of the house runs a screened porch where the whole family sleeps the year round; where many meals are eaten during the summer.

"This unit holds the simplest essentials of wholesome living," Esther told me. "No bedrooms. One really doesn't need them in this southern California climate. Just workrooms and sleeping porches. Later, the half story above the livingroom will be fixed up for the boys, and Betty will have her room in the new wing."

Then Esther sold another story—for she supports her family with typewriter and pencil—and hardwood floors went in. "Those first weeks after it was laid, I'd leave whatever I was doing and go a dozen times a day to stand and gloat over its golden waxiness," she admitted.

"That's what I meant," she smiled, "by being glad there's never been enough money. The bathroom lavatory was a poetry prize for $25. My lovely electric range that replaced the old wood-burning, secondhand range we had at first, is an article and a story. So it is with everything in the house and everything outside: the fragrant golden acacia tree; the purple jacaranda with its lacy foliage; the scarlet flowering eucalyptus—each one represents a high moment and a special thrill.

"Yes, I'm truly sorry for those who can just step out and buy anything they want without planning and waiting for it."

E. C. F.

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Comments on Special Merits Of the Partridge Furniture

It seems desirable to give further attention to our appreciation of the extraordinary furniture pictured here, for its points of excellence are so many that even in museums it would be difficult to find their equals.

The Chippendale break-front mahogany bookcase is an outstanding specimen of this form, and dates about 1755. Its graining and color are very rich and all details are refined in design and crisply carved. The cornice molding is in teardrop pattern and the frieze has a molding with carving adapted from lines of a Chinese pagoda roof.

Panels of the cabinet doors are marked by molding similar to contemporary French practice, yet the feet are of extreme simplicity. The wide center drawer pulls out making its cabinet accessible, while the drawer-front drops to form a writing surface.

Americans would give the name secretary-desk to the type of furniture with mirror doors shown in a smaller picture, but the English term is writing bureau. This Queen Anne example dating 1705-1710, is extremely important for its fine design, rich quality of its woods, and perfection of its construction. This distinction is far greater because there is a pair of them, making a show of owner's affluence that was most uncommon in this period.

To help appreciate the merits of this pair of secretaries, attention is called to the architectural character of the design as a whole, and that width diminishes slightly in four stages. The drawer section is set back decisively from the shallow base that carries its six feet, while the writing portion is set back somewhat less just above the drawers. The upper part has been narrowed still less, yet it is a noticeable amount, which continues the idea of diminishing bulk as the piece rises, to be topped by heavy pediment. Remarkable details are the three fluted mirror pilasters with carved and gilded capitals. It is doubtful if there is in existence another pair of English writing bureaus of such importance.

The small Queen Anne writing desk of about 1705, also belongs to the age of walnut and is veneered with that wood, beautifully grained and golden brown. It is laid on in cross bands, in panels, and in herring-bone edgings for drawers and fall front. A bead molding marks the separation line of the two parts, and is a hint of the style-development stage that the piece represents. It is easy to see this as a small table whose lines have been expertly adapted to carry a desk such as might be placed on any convenient table—the common manner of the period.

One room is arranged with Chinese porcelains of the K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung periods (1662-1722 and 1736-1796). These are displayed in a unique manner, through the use of daylight fluorescent illumination, which permits the visitor to view the multi-colored vases and objects of art in their true tones. Pictured here are two units of a five-piece garniture (K'ang Hsi period) in which there are three covered jars and two vases. The decoration of plantain leaves on center panels of the jar and on top and bottom panels of the vases, is in light and dark greens, outlined in egg-plant color and veined in black. The figured background is crossed by bands of green enclosing tiny yellow four-lobed designs. The jars are 10½ inches high; the vases, 9 inches.

C. G. B.

Formerly a Victorian Sitting Room, This Interior Has Been Modernized With No Other Structural Change Than in the Fireplace and Its Tiling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The modernization of an old-fashioned interior may involve so much that it almost amounts to rebuilding; on the other hand, it may mean little more than a fresh coat of paint. Much depends on one's personal requirements, and much on the nature of the room being dealt with. However, rooms which have been changed with the minimum of structural alteration are always interesting, because they show how great a transformation can be wrought by simple means and for moderate cost.

Our picture of a modernized sitting-room is a good example. It is of nineteenth-century origin, yet it looks unassumingly modern and cheerful. The change has been effected by replacing the patterned wallpaper with a light cream paint. The woodwork was a dark blue and is now cream.

The only structural alteration was the installation of an up-to-date fireplace in attractive stoneware tiles in place of the Victorian grate and overmantel. Armchairs and settee combine appropriate modern character with comfort.

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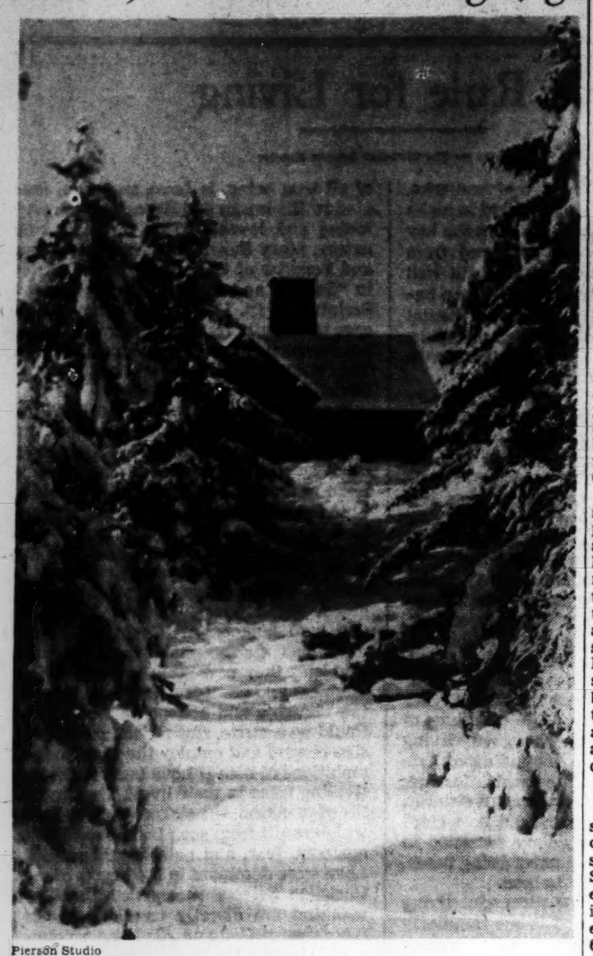

Pierson Studio

Winter Cabin at Lake Placid, N. Y.
After a hard day at skiing what better than the cozy warmth of an open fire and warm rugs?

Placid's New Ski Centers Open Way for Brisk Season

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With completion of two new ski centers with modern ski tows and further development of the popular Scott's Cobble Ski Center, Lake Placid eagerly awaits the season's first real snowfall to start the ball "a rollin' for what is expected to be an extremely prosperous year.

The largest of the new developments, the Fawn Ridge Ski Center, is located on the edge of the village within easy skiing distance of the hotels and guest houses and the business district.

Located on a ridge over 2,000 feet long, the new development has wide open slopes which have been cleared and graded. Immediately adjacent to the slopes, several forest slalom and downhill runs have been constructed, all of which are served by a 1,000-foot ski tow. The tow reaches the top of the ridge at a point where it is possible to not only use the new developments but to take advantage of the natural terrain of the ridge in either direction. This enables the ski enthusiast to take advantage of the great variety of slopes at varying degrees of grade and length.

A large ski cabin has been erected at the foot of the open slopes, close to the tow and a large parking area.

The second new development is located on the old Ruisseaumont Golf Course and will be known as Hilltop Lodge and Ski Tow. The Lodge will serve all meals, and a ski tow will be operated on the oper slopes that surround the Lodge.

No Passports

Seasonal visitors to Bermuda are welcoming the recent decision of the Government of the British coral island that United States tourists will not require passports in the future. While a bona fide American citizen has had little difficulty in obtaining a passport it was the inconvenience of it which troubled most travelers. Instead, however, identification cards will be substituted for passports and will be issued free of charge.

California Offers

Offering a new kind of Christmas vacation—one that includes picking Christmas oranges and figs right from the trees, or flaming poinsettias from out the second story window, Southern California also offers its December visitors an unprecedented program of outdoor sports and other activities including pageants, fiestas, and many Old World celebrations not found elsewhere on this continent. To help visitors find all the more than 300 special events included in Southern California's All-Winter "Sun Festival," the area maintains a Free Visitors Bureau, operated by the All-Year Club in Los Angeles, where costumed Welcomettes provide not only complete details about scenery, roads and entertainment, but many unique hospitality services.

Brazilian Parks

Brazil has two national parks and is planning several more. Its best known park is the Organ Mountains, which form part of the backdrop for the magnificent harbor of Rio de Janeiro, the nation's capital. Visits by Americans to this colorful country have been made particularly easy because of the frequent sailings from New York by Moore-McCormack's speedy new ships.

Land Cruises

Mexico City will be the destination this winter of an attractive series of Land Cruises as planned by Raymond-Whitcomb. Every Mexico Land Cruise will include an overnight stop at New Orleans, and sightseeing at San Antonio in addition to its Mexican stay. Between Chicago and New Orleans the Land Cruise cars will be attached to the Panama Limited of the Illinois Central Lines. In Mexico City all Raymond-Whitcomb Land Cruises will have rooms with private baths at the Hotel Reforma, and passengers have the option of taking meals at the hotel and at such world-famous restaurants as Prendes', Paolo's, Sanborn's, Lady Baltimore and Manolo's. Sightseeing trips also will be included in the cruise.

Florida Service

The Clyde-Mallory Line not only will maintain its regular schedule to Miami, Jacksonville, Charleston and Houston, this winter, but will offer special cruises to these resort cities on a number of which Havana will be included. Special winter offerings are six-day round-trip cruises to Miami and Jacksonville. Especially devised for those who are seeking short vacations, the cruises include many sunshine hours ashore in the resort cities. Sailing from New York every Saturday the S. S. Shawnee will make stops at Jacksonville, and Miami. The S. S. Cherokee sails each Tuesday to make scheduled stops at Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville. On alternate Wednesdays the S. S. Algonquin will sail for Miami and Houston.

Thanksgiving Cost Up in Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19—Richmond housewives will pay about seven cents more for a Thanksgiving dinner for six persons this year than they did in 1939, but the feast will cost 73 cents less than it did in 1937, according to figures furnished by local chain grocery stores.

One item included in the menus compiled by a local newspaper for comparative purposes during the three preceding years will probably have to be omitted—that is the chestnuts used for stuffing the turkey.

There are comparatively few domestic chestnuts available, and most others are imported from Hungary. A recent shipment of 8,000 pounds had to be rejected because they were spoiled, the dealer said. So this year's comparative figures are minus this item of stuffing.

Writ Holds French Ship In British Damage Suit

NEW YORK (AP)—A Federal writ of attachment held the French steamer Fort de France in port Nov. 25, pending trial of a libel action for $145,000 damages the British Government says it sustained by the alleged "conversion" of a cargo by another French ship.

The action claims the British Ministry of Supply shipped 1,600 tons of spelta—a form of zinc—aboard the French freighter San Jose from Vancouver for Le Havre early last June.

Subsequently, the plaintiff contends, the San Jose "converted" the cargo, by putting into Casa Blanca, Morocco, instead of Le Havre.

'Triangular Division' Sets Pace for Modern U. S. Army

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Who Is on an Army-Sponsored Tour of Training Centers

FORT BENNING, Ga., Nov. 26—Down here at America's Number One infantry-training headquarters, Army officers are mighty proud of a new type fighting unit that has already revolutionized the role of infantry in battle: It's called the "triangular" or "streamlined" division and it's a highly efficient cross between the new, immensely-powerful mechanized division and the old mud-slogging division of world War Days.

Once you have seen this triangular division in action or review, as this correspondent did recently you are ready to believe that Uncle Sam is not permitting himself to be distanced by any of the sensational developments evolved by Germany's "Blitzkriegers."

Described by the Army as a division designed to make the fullest possible use of modern fire-power and motorized flexibility, it looks like a formidable contender on any man's battlefield. Different from the mechanized division, which throws a thunderbolt of tanks, cars and mechanized artillery against some weak spot in the enemy's lines, the triangular division is designed to follow up this initial breakthrough with a rapid infantry advance and a heavy gunfire—all carried to the scene of battle aboard fast moving truck and troop cars.

Fast Moving Units

The Fourth Infantry Division, stationed here at Fort Benning and one of a number of triangular divisions being organized in the United States at the present time, is a good example of how the new division is set up. When completely equipped the Fourth will have 2,600 motor vehicles of all types and will be able to move 200 miles a day under favorable weather conditions.

Although an infantry division, 35 per cent of its enlisted men will be used as artillery men or in some other capacity, such as engineers, radio operators, reconnaissance troops and armored vehicle drivers. Its immense fire-power will come from 144 heavy, 30-caliber machine guns, 108 light 30-caliber machine guns, 36 machine guns of 50-caliber, 162 automatic rifles, 5,076 infantry rifles, 12 howitzers of 155 millimeters, 36 anti-tank guns, 81 light mortars, 36 heavier mortars and 24 of the famous 75-millimeter field pieces.

The significance of the triangular division comes not only from this fire-power but also from the way in which it will be used. Thrown into a breach created by the mechanized divisions, the triangular division, so named because it is formed of three entirely self-contained and self-sufficient regiments, will be given great latitude in exploiting the existing situation as seems best to the commanding officer.

Movement is Flexible

Moving will be of the utmost flexibility, the division will flow around and isolate spots of strong resistance rather than attempting to take them by frontal attack. When a sector is once taken, a regulation "square" division, composed of four nonmotorized regiments, will take it over as a holding force, thus freeing the triangular division to drive still farther forward in the wake of its mechanized predecessors.

An interesting innovation in connection with the triangular division is found in the term "Standard Procedure." Each unit in a triangular division is carefully trained in one basic task and when the commanding officer snaps the command, "Basic Procedure," each man in the division knows what he is to do. This is a source of much speed since it eliminates most of the old-fashioned giving of lengthy orders.

Another highly efficient triangular division, and the one on which the three-year development of this type of fighting unit was practiced, is the Second Division stationed at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio Texas. Already attaining a strength of 9,200 enlisted men and 523 officers, the Second has not a single piece of motorized equipment, with the exception of field artillery, that is over eight months old.

Transport by Air

This Second Division is also pioneering in the field of transporting light field artillery and machine gun units by airplane, a mock transport-plane body having been built on which to practice the rapid loading and unloading of these types of equipment. It has been found that 12 transport-planes are capable of carrying an entire heavy weapons company with all its guns, ammunition and men. Carried through the air at from 150 to 190 miles an hour, a heavy weapons company could render decisive help in many a critical position.

Occupying a road space of some 150 miles in a closed single column, the triangular division is one long, rumbling line of troop transports, reconnaissance cars, radio-carrying trucks, light and heavy machine guns, antitank guns, powerful 155 millimeter howitzers, wrecking cars, telephone communication equipment cars, munition trucks, staff and officer cars, ambulances and rolling kitchens. Not that the Army has anywhere near all the equipment it wants or needs. It hasn't. But it certainly is pleased with what American industry has given it and what it promises to give in the future.

Using Vines as House Plants

I often wonder why people don't have more vines in their houses in Winter. They are such graceful, attractive things and can be used in so many different places! At the ends of a mantlepiece; on a window sill, especially at the mid section of the sash so the vine can trail down in front of the glass; up over a doorway. They are excellent in hanging pots or in wall vases, for a number of the desirable vines can readily be grown in water.

First and foremost is Philodendron, with glossy, broad, heart-shaped leaves. Planted in peaty loam, it is quite a rapid grower, but it can be slowed up if only water is used. It trails down the side of the container in a most graceful manner, sending out little branchlets here and there which later uncurl into leaves. It likes a warm atmosphere—which means it will enjoy our modern houses—with some moisture. If you suspect your house of being too dry, this can be overcome by growing the vine entirely in water, or keeping a moist layer of peat moss at the top of the pot if grown in soil. It will adapt itself admirably to mantlepiece or plant stands against dark walls, or in a north window.

Rather similar in habits is Chinese Evergreen (Aglaonema modestum) which actually prefers shade to sun. The leaves are a little darker green than those of Philodendron, narrower and more pointed. The plant is exotic and picturesque, and, if not as graceful, certainly as interesting. When small, the Chinese Evergreen grows upright, but it doesn't have to be very high before it starts curling down over the sides of the pot, then up again in a charming manner. It is of rather slow growth so it is wise to buy the size you desire; but it is really prettiest when not too long and viney-looking.

Tops Are Decorative

If there are additional shoots coming from the root, you can cut the tops off this plant to use for foliage arrangements. Sprays of it can often be made to grow in unusual angles or curves by placing them sideways in a bowl. Give it plenty of water if growing it in soil, and sponge off the leaves at least once a week.

I never had any success with Wandering Jew until I put it where it got light but not much sun. That means a north or east window. At present I have two pots of the dark red and green variegated variety in my kitchen windows which face due north. The true green-leaved variety, or that with green and white leaves, does better in the house if grown entirely in water. It gets more moisture that way, and Wandering Jew likes water on its leaves as well as at its roots. Not that the leaves must be kept wet, but they demand a humid atmosphere like that outdoors.

In the past I have had vases of water containing as many pieces of Wandering Jew as looked attractive, on my mantlepiece. If the vine got at all spindly-looking I would pinch it back and plant the pinched sections in the water again. At the end of the year the vines were still in a satisfactory condition and the vase was full of roots. These I planted outdoors (in the shade), where they proceeded to put forth such luxuriant growth that I had plenty of rejuvenated vines to take into the house again in the Fall.

Ivies Require Moisture

Creeping Fig (Ficus pumila) likes the moisture of greenhouses and conservatory, but can be grown in the house if the foliage is sprayed at least once a day. Its leaves are small and roundish and it has a pretty dainty manner of growth. Its best place in the house is a window that gets some sun, but I have kept it in the shade for several days at a time, alternating it with other sun-loving plants.

Many people wonder why they cannot grow Ivy, which has always been considered so easy. It is simply that Ivies do not like too warm houses and do like plenty of moisture and fresh air. If the plant cannot be sprayed every few days, sponge off the leaves with a damp cloth, or take it to the bathtub and give it a good soaking once a week.

This is, in fact, an excellent suggestion for all the vines I have mentioned. Remember that, water-loving plants particularly like water on their leaves, or at least in the air. People speak much of gas destroying house plants, but I think it far more probable that lack of humidity rather than gas is responsible for many of these failures. Second to that comes a daily dose of fresh air and good air circulation.

Emily Seaber Parcher

A Tuesday Feature

Composer on Way to U. S.

LISBON (AP)—Oscar Straus Vienna composer of light operas, and his family were among the 320 passengers who sailed Nov. 22 for the United States aboard the American Export ship Siboney.

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This, Then, Was the Island

I DROVE UP through rocky New England, passing the green meadows, the neat farmhouses and barns. In the afternoon, I took the ferry-boat for the island. The boat was clean and white and smelled of fish, and from its deck I saw for the first time the breath-halting beauty of the Maine coast—the blue water, the green horizon, the jutting rocks. As the ferry drew near the island, I saw Hal on the dock in his windbreaker and old trousers, with his silver head shining in the clear sun. He could not wait for the boat to dock, but stood waving and calling up to me: "What do you think of Maine?" and I waved and called back: "It's marvelous. It's wonderful. It's magnificent." And the people around me laughed.

Hal and I, in an ancient taxi, rattled up the winding road and the steep hill to the inn with its ell that had been added to the original house. His mother was standing in the kitchen door, with his Aunt Meg and the cook and the maid. I met them all and they took me through the big kitchen, across the dining-room, into a white room with a four-poster bed and white curtains, all of them asking: "What do you think of Maine? What do you think of the island? Do you think you'll like it here?"

* * *

It was late in the season—September, in fact—and all the summer guests of the inn were gone. We had dinner for the last time in the dining-room that night, because the maid and the cook were leaving. They left at nine o'clock, calling out as they set forth across the lawn in a path of light from the door: "Good-night, Hal. Good-night, Eda. Good-night, Meg." I said, considerably surprised: "But they called you all by your first names." Hal laughed. "Of course, they did. Why shouldn't they? We went to school together." And Aunt Meg and Eda said: "That's the way it is on the island. We're all the same here. Everybody works together."

And that's the way it was on the island. In the mornings I would wake and go out to the kitchen and Aunt Meg would be there, cooking hot cakes or a skillet of eggs. In his study, off the kitchen, Hal would be hammering away at his typewriter and through the back window I could see Eda, in sun-hat and sweater, picking peas or pulling corn in her cherished garden. There were three good, hearty meals a day, with sometimes a cup of tea and Meg's cookies at about four o'clock. The talk was of books and weather and the difference between New England and Southern cooking and how Eda's garden grew. Once I made cornbread, the Southern way, emphatically without sugar.

* * *

Twice daily Hal and I went to the post-office for the mail. On the way down the hill to the town, we met his neighbors, who said on a rising inflection, peculiarly their own: "Hello, Hal" or, if the day was blowy: "Some windy, huh?" We passed the bridge, the lobster pots, the small boats in the inlet, and came down the short main street of the village to the post-office where nearly everybody stood waiting for the mail to be put into the boxes. The talk there was of fishing and the beginning of school and the strange events of the outer world. Yet, somehow, even there, it was not as if the island were a part of that world, but a small world unto itself—a place of peace and refuge.

Back of the inn were the moors and off to the right, surging against the rocks, the sea, sometimes cobalt, sometimes gray and fierce with foam, but always with the smell of kelp, and the tiny boats specking the horizon. And there was a grassy ledge above the sea where a man could lie, sleepy in the sun, with no sound in his ears but the sound of the sea: he could say over poems or shout them, or sing to himself, and be sure there were no listeners, except perhaps the gulls.

* * *

Almost always we would be eating supper in the kitchen at sunset. We would be talking and laughing, when suddenly one of us would say, sighting the glow through the front windows: "Oh, come outside. Let the supper wait." And we would go out and stand looking at the incredible arc of the sky, not speaking, or speaking softly, until the sun was gone into the sea. And it was not as if we had done the same thing the evening before or the evening before that, but rather as if here was a thing that had never happened in just this way before in the history of time. Each night somebody would say: "But this is the best I've never seen anything like it. Look over there, will you—no, not there—there—that mauve in the west."

At night we sat in the study and talked or read poetry or listened to the news of the world on the radio. But the news of the world was remote from the life of the island; and we always went back before bedtime to talking of island topics, or to speaking of writers or reading some book aloud. At ten it was time for sleep, so we switched out the lights and stood looking through the window at the light of the moon on the moors for a while before saying good-night.

* * *

This, then, was the island: the sea, the moors, the rocks, the frame buildings along the main street in the village, the post twice a day, the movie, and the dance on Saturday night at the Grange. The life of the island was simple and the talk there, day in and day out, was the same and everybody called everybody else by his first name. It was a good time that I spent there; and I like, looking out at the blazing skyline of Manhattan, to think the moon is there on the moors of the island in this autumn as it was in the last, and the life there this year is the same as it was last year. The islanders listen to the radio, of course; and occasionally there is great excitement and the bringing out of field glasses when a huge boat that may be a liner looms on the horizon's hem, nosing her way along, bent on the business of the world. But the feel of the island is peace and the life there is the same, yesterday, now, and forever.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Sight's Season

Leaves have fluttered down the air.
Wind has left the woodland bare.
All the distance filters through
Branches naked to the view.

Sight by summer's green was bound.
Distance only lived in sound.
Distance was an echo heard,
Church bells, or a calling bird.

Now the landscape, sky to sky,
Sealike swells to meet the eye;
Through the fingers of the trees
Spill forgotten mysteries:

Windows blazing sunset gold;
Streams whose serpent ways unfold;
Valley, field, the lean bare hill—
Now the eye may drink its fill.

And, unfettered, eye may learn
New delights at every turn.
Now eye reaches farther out
Than a whistle or a shout.

ROBERT WISTRAND

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

—and—

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CS-1

In Company of The Artist, Millet

YOU ASK IF he painted much out-of-doors. He used to take walks, and look at things, and study them that way. We would start out together, and perhaps come to a cart by the road-side. We would sit down, and he would make me notice how it sagged, and how the light fell on the wheels, and all sorts of things about it. Anything was interesting to him. We would be out all the afternoon, and, perhaps, walk no more than a half-a-dozen rods.

Sometimes we would go up to Paris, to the Louvre, and he would lead me up to a Mantagna or an Albert Dürer, and show me what were the great things. After Mantagna he would say, "*Now*, where's your *Titian*?" Always said he did not care to go to Rome. He could see great pictures enough in the Louvre.

The country-people about him did not understand him very well, and he was high and dignified with them. One day we hurried up to the railroad-station at Fontainebleau, after a long walk, in *blouses* and *sabots*, like workmen; for he was a workman, and I was proud to call myself one. We were hungry, and the train was going off in fifteen minutes. I gave an order to the waiter, and he was uncivil and laughed at us. Millet looked up, saying deliberately and paternally, "*Mon garçon, vous êtes d'une gaieté extraordinaire!*" and the waiter was entirely subdued, and served us as well as he could.

Millet would say that any artist could go to the East and paint a palm-tree, but very few could paint an apple-tree. . . .

Millet laughed at the idea of traveling. He went from Gréville to Paris, from Paris to Barbizon. Could find all that he wanted at home.

Crossing the fields, one day, he came upon some men who were cutting grain. One called out, "Ah, Monsieur Millet! this is very different from your work! Would like to see you take a sickle!"

"I'll take your sickle," said Millet, "and reap faster than you and all your family!" And he did it.

He knew the form of every tool used upon the farm.—From "W. M. Hunt's Talks on Art," compiled by HELEN M. KNOWLTON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A ROMAN BOY

THIS BUST OF a boy is one of the delightful portraits of children which have come down to us from Roman times, chiefly from the age of Augustus. At this time many Greeks came to Rome where work was plentiful; but Rome was not Athens. Mental attitudes were different, for the Greeks were idealists, and the Romans realists. In their new field Greek artists found fresh opportunities, but they were met, too, by many a challenge.

Character was the distinguishing feature cherished by the Romans in their portrait heads. Personal rather than of a type, these works have scarcely been surpassed.

The artist of the first century A. D. who carved this head responded to the demands of Roman art. Here is a child, not a miniature man. The head is firmly supported on the short neck; the full strong curve of the chin and cheeks almost exactly duplicates that over the head, thus forming a short, broad oval. The mouth is childlike and sensitive while the ears, broadly treated but natural, are accents in the composition.

The firmness of design, the poise expressed in the nearly exact balance, the realism and individualism, these are in accord with the ideals of Roman art. But the technical qualities—the delicate interpretation of textures of face, hair, and garment, the softly undulating planes of the child's face, the refinement of rendering in the whole, all of which almost hide the strength of the plastic design, these are Greek or of Greek influence. Whether by an ex-patriot or by a native sculptor, this charming bust of a little boy is justly called Roman.

E. J. M.

A Roman Ideal

IT IS of the home that the Romans can claim to have been the creators. In earlier times and in other regions of the ancient world homes, as we understand them, were things unknown. What they felt about their homes we may gather from a speech by Cicero in 57 B. C.

After he had been forced into exile the year before, his political enemies had torn down his house and . . . had tried to prevent its ever being rebuilt. . . . On his return Cicero pleaded for its restoration and on his side he had all the Roman prejudice against the destruction of a home.

"Is there anything," he asks, "more hallowed, is there anything more closely hedged about with every kind of sanctity than the home of each individual citizen?" . . . This home life was an invention of the Romans, and an invention which had vast results.—From "The Legacy of Rome," edited by CYRIL BAILEY. (New York: Oxford.)

November Morning

Slate-gray, slate-blue!

It is morning in November,
In the tiny, weighty silence
Between the rain and rain.

Under the dripping trees,
Their branches black as stain,
A child in scarlet sweater runs,

And slate-gray, slate-blue pigeons rise
On quick, irregular wings,
And circle, circle, circle.

In the sky before the rain.

CHARLES HUDEBURG

Dr. Johnson Travels With the Thrales

JOHNSON, MRS. THRALE SAYS, loved the very act of travelling, but that in her opinion he loved very little else about travelling appears from her complaint that he took no pleasure in music, painting, or nature. His own notes on the tour show that, although he did not share Mrs. Thrale's enthusiasm for concerts, picture galleries, and scenery, he observed the manners of the French with some attention if little pleasure. Fontainebleau is "a large mean town crowded with people": "Nobody but mean people walk in Paris": "To Versailles—a mean town": . . . Only in the menagerie at Versailles does he seem to have been happy, noting in some detail the peculiarities of the various animals, especially of the rhinoceros, a confirmation of Samuel Butler's view that nothing is so soothing to the nerves as to contemplate the larger mammals.

The silences of Johnson, a trait in his character obscured by Boswell, are the chief impression of him left by Mrs. Thrale's account of the journey. . . . Baretti, who went to France with the Thrales, mentions this characteristic with his usual irritable exaggeration: "Johnson was not fit to travel, as every place was equal to him. He mused as much on the road to Paris as he did in his garret in London, as much at a French opera as in his room at Streatham. . . . With men, women, and children he never cared to exchange a word, and if he ever took any delight in anything, it was to converse with some old acquaintance. New people he never loved to be in company with, except ladies when disposed to caress and flatter him."—From "Samuel Johnson," by HUGH KINGSMILL. (New York: Viking.)

A Rule for Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT WOULD be thought of one who, possessing great treasure, refused to make use of it? Or of one who, holding the key to happiness and peace, refrained from unlocking the door which leads to rich blessings, and continued to dwell in a bewildered, unhappy, and discordant mental state? Such a situation seems impossible, and yet that is the state of affairs with the majority of mankind today.

Centuries ago, in what is generally known as the Sermon on the Mount, the beloved Master, Christ Jesus, gave to the world rules for daily living. In this remarkable discourse he provided simple but profound directions for conduct and behavior. But because of materialism, men have scoffed at these rules as being impracticable. The acceptance of matter as real, with its attendant beliefs of greed, pride of power and possession, selfishness and self-will, envy, covetousness, malice, resentment, hatred, and strife, has blinded the eyes of mortals to the things of Spirit, to true values. While claiming to be Christians, followers of the Christ, how sadly men have ignored the teachings of the master Christian, who gave "living waters"—the true understanding of Life—to all who heeded his words. Instead, they have often "hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water" (Jeremiah 2:13); they have persisted in ways of living that can never bring peace, security, and harmony to men.

Among the rules for successful living which Jesus emphasized is one familiarly known as the Golden Rule (Matthew 7:12): "All things whatsover ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." What is the meaning of this rule? Does it not indicate that we should be loving, kindly, patient, forbearing, considerate, and helpful toward our fellow man? Does it not mean that we should see his point of view, that we should co-operate with and strengthen one another, see another's need and supply it? To live by the Golden Rule is to be obedient to what Christ Jesus declared was the second great commandment (Matthew 22:39), "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Here Christian Science comes to our aid, showing us how truly to love our neighbor. It removes the false concept of man as mortal, material, moving in an orbit of his own, and living in a constant state of friction and rivalry. It reveals the glorious fact that God, the source, origin, and foundation of all true being, is Love, and man, created in His image and likeness, is forever loving and lovable. This is man's true nature. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 113): "The letter of Science plentifully reaches humanity to-day, but its spirit comes only in small degrees. The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love."

It can be confidently declared that "the heart and soul" of Jesus' teaching and practice was Love. To be a Christian in spirit as well as in name, then, we must learn to love as he loved; and the Golden Rule must become our standard. If mankind would but see the beauty and simplicity of the law of Love, obey it, and live by it, how speedily would the discords of human relationships disappear! Could greed, self-interest, rivalry, bitterness, and hate long exist? Could unemployment and want remain the unsolvable problems they now seem to be if loving-kindness and co-operation were directing the thoughts and actions of the nations? Could war, strife, aggression, and oppression control and employ the thoughts and ambitions of men if Love became the motivating force in their lives? The physical ills of mankind, the sickness and suffering which result from such beliefs as discouragement, fear, and hate, would vanish if Love were dominant in the hearts of men. Christian Science shows that the ills of mankind are directly traceable to their ignorance of God and His law. A demonstrable understanding of God, of Truth and Love, is needful if we would find the way to health, harmony, and heaven.

But the living of Love is an individual problem. As each individual demonstrates in his daily living a better understanding of the Golden Rule, his life will be spiritually enriched, and his influence for good will expand in an ever-widening degree, blessing all with whom he has to deal. God, divine Love, alone can give peace and rest to mankind, and order, harmony, and well-being can be experienced by individuals and nations only as they live according to His law. Any way of life, social, civil, political, or economic, that does not express God is built on sand, and must inevitably fall. Mrs. Eddy writes in her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 222), "Mankind will be God-governed in proportion as God's government becomes apparent, the Golden Rule utilized, and the rights of man and the liberty of conscience held sacred." The Golden Rule is indeed the way of Life, for it is the way of divine Love, God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Une Règle de vie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUE PENSERAIT-ON d'un homme qui, possédant de grands trésors, se refuserait à en faire usage? Ou d'une personne qui, ayant en main la clef du bonheur et de la paix, s'abstiendrait d'ouvrir la porte des bénédictions abondantes et s'obstinerait à rester dans une condition mentale inharmonieuse, inquiète, malheureuse? Une pareille attitude semble chose impossible, et pourtant la majorité des humains en sont là aujourd'hui.

Voici des siècles que le Maître bien-aimé, le Christ Jésus, prononça ce qu'on nomme généralement le Sermon sur la montagne, où il donnait au monde les règles applicables à la vie quotidienne. Dans ce remarquable discours, il fournit pour la conduite, les pensées et les actes, des directions à la fois simples et profondes. Mais influencés par le matérialisme, les hommes ont fait fi de ces règles qu'ils ont tenues pour impraticables. La croyance à la réalité de la matière, avec les erreurs qui l'accompagnent — cupidité, orgueil du pouvoir et des possessions, égoïsme, opiniâtreté, envie, convoitise, malveillance, ressentiment, haine, conflits — ont rendu les mortels aveugles en ce qui concerne les choses de l'Esprit, les valeurs véritables. Tout en se disant chrétiens, disciples du Christ, les hommes ont déplorablement négligé les enseignements du Chrétien par excellence, qui donnait l'eau vive — la vraie compréhension de la Vie — à quiconque prêtait l'oreille à ses paroles. Au lieu d'aller à la source des eaux, ils se sont souvent creusé "des citernes, oui, des citernes crevassées qui ne retiennent pas l'eau" (Jérémie 2:13); ils se sont obstinés dans des dispositions et des méthodes qui ne sauraient produire la paix, la sécurité, l'harmonie.

Parmi les préceptes sur lesquels Jésus insistait comme devant conduire au succès véritable, il en est un qu'on appelle souvent la Règle d'or (Matthieu 7:12): "Tout ce que vous voulez que les hommes fassent pour vous, vous aussi faites-le pour eux." Quel est le sens de cette règle? N'indique-t-elle pas qu'il nous faut être pleins d'amour, bienveillants, patients, longanimes, prévenants, serviables? Ne signifie-t-elle pas que nous devons comprendre le point de vue de nos semblables, nous entraider, nous fortifier l'un l'autre, voir de quoi nos frères ont besoin et y subvenir? Vivre selon la Règle d'or, c'est obéir au second grand commandement cité par Jésus le Christ (Matthieu 22:39): "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même." Ici la Science Chrétienne vient à notre aide en nous montrant la vraie manière d'aimer notre prochain. Elle écarte la fausse conception d'un homme qui serait mortel, matériel, qui suivrait un orbite à soi et serait toujours en proie aux froissements et aux rivalités. Elle révèle ces faits sublimes: Dieu est la source, l'origine, le soutien de tout être réel; et comme Dieu est Amour, l'homme, créé à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance, doit être à jamais aimant et aimable. Telle est la vraie nature de l'homme. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 113 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Aujourd'hui la lettre de la Science arrive abondamment à l'humanité, mais l'esprit de la Science ne lui parvient que dans une petite mesure. La partie vitale, le cœur et l'âme de la Science Chrétienne, c'est l'Amour."

On peut dire avec assurance que l'Amour était "le cœur et l'âme" des enseignements et de la pratique de Jésus. Donc pour être chrétien non pas seulement en apparence mais en esprit, il faut apprendre à aimer comme le faisait Jésus; et la Règle d'or doit devenir la norme de notre conduite. Avec quelle rapidité s'évanouiraient les discords des relations humaines si l'on reconnaissait la beauté, la simplicité de la loi de l'Amour, si l'on obéissait à cette loi et qu'on en fasse la règle de la vie! La cupidité, l'intérêt personnel, les rivalités, l'amertume, la haine pourraient-ils se perpétuer? Le chômage et la détresse paraîtraient-ils encore des problèmes insolubles si la bienveillance et l'entraide gouvernaient les désirs et les actes des nations? La guerre, les conflits, l'agression, l'oppression prévaudraient-ils dans les pensées et les ambitions des hommes si l'Amour devenait la grande force, le mobile de leur vie? Les maux physiques du genre humain, les maladies et les peines ayant leur source dans des croyances telles que le découragement, la crainte, la haine — toutes ces choses disparaîtraient si l'Amour avait la première place dans le cœur des hommes. La Science Chrétienne montre que les maux dont souffrent les humains viennent en droite ligne de leur ignorance concernant Dieu et Sa loi. Si nous voulons trouver la voie de la santé, de l'harmonie, du ciel, il nous faut une compréhension démontrable de Dieu, de l'Amour et de la Vérité.

Vivre conformément à l'Amour est avant tout un problème individuel. Si, dans la vie journalière, le disciple démontre une meilleure compréhension de la Règle d'or, sa vie s'enrichira spirituellement; il aura toujours plus d'influence dans la direction du bien, et ceux avec lesquels il est en rapport seront bénis. Dieu, le divin Amour, peut seul donner aux hommes la paix et le repos; et c'est dans la mesure où ils vivent selon Sa loi que les individus et les peuples connaîtront l'ordre, l'harmonie, le bien-être. Qu'il s'agisse des conditions sociales, civiles, politiques ou économiques, toute manière de vivre qui n'exprime pas Dieu repose sur le sable et doit inévitablement s'effondrer. Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 222), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Le genre humain sera gouverné par Dieu dans la mesure où le gouvernement divin deviendra évident, où l'on utilisera la Règle d'or et où les droits de l'homme et la liberté de conscience seront tenus pour sacrés." La Règle d'or est vraiment le chemin de la Vie, car c'est la voie de Dieu, de l'Amour divin.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1940

Boston Tax Values Again Under Attack

Group seeks court action in a suit which claims $350,000,000 overvaluation in downtown.

Charging that downtown properties in Boston are overvalued $350,000,000 for taxation purposes by the Boston Tax Assessors, 13 taxpayers have brought a petition in equity in the Superior Court seeking to force the assessors to revalue downtown real estate at a "fair cash value."

The petitioners seek an injunction commanding the assessors to perform their official duties "fairly and reasonably."

The group of taxpayers contends that because of present high valuations, business is being driven out of the City; real estate has become saleable at prices on the average of less than half the assessed valuations; properties have been allowed to deteriorate and remain unoccupied; buildings have been demolished and turned into parking lots; and new construction has about ceased.

Basic Cleavage

The suit reflects a basic cleavage among different business and official groups regarding the City's assessment situation—a problem which many observers feel is the most important civic issue facing Boston.

Valuations of real and personal property in Boston have already suffered overall decrease of 24.8 per cent since 1930 as a result of abatements and assessing policies. Ten years ago valuations totalled $1,972,148,200; this year they stood at $1,483,234,500, a decrease of $488,913,700.

Despite this tremendous drop, a body of opinion which includes many prominent real estate interests feel valuations are still greatly inflated. They cite, among other things, the fact that certain downtown office buildings do not make enough to pay upkeep, salaries and taxes.

Gradual Retreat

The Boston Assessors, on the other hand, have clung to a policy of "gradual retreat" in valuations, reducing them somewhat each year. Official spokesmen privately concede that valuations are inflated, but express the conviction that a more abrupt decrease in valuations would cause grave dislocations in the City's financial and realty structure.

This suit is the second to be filed within a year; the same group of taxpayers filed a mandamus action last April which, upon appeal from a sustaining decision in the Superior Court, was denied by the full bench of the Supreme Court.

The taxpayers filing the suit are: Roger Amory, Harriette A. Doherty, Morris Epstein, Lillian I. Gifford, Elliott Henderson, Margaret S. Henderson, Lena Mandel, Mark W. Richardson, William H. Slocum, Herbert L. Surette, Anna Marie Tobey, E. Sohier Welch and Constance G. Yerxa, all of Boston.

Bonus Planned By Draper Firm

HOPEDALE, Mass., Nov. 26 (AP)—The Draper Corporation, manufacturers of textile machinery, today selected Dec. 13 as the date on which it will pay a bonus to its employees here, at Spartanburg, S. C., and at Bebee River, N. H.

Depending upon length of service, employees will receive between $20 and $50. The corporation last paid a bonus in 1937. It was estimated by officials that the amount distributed this year would approximate $125,000.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight followed by snow Wednesday and Thursday; slowly rising temperature Wednesday; gentle to moderate easterly winds tonight; lowest temperature 25 degrees.

Maine: Fair, warmer in extreme southwest portion tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by snow Wednesday night and Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer in south portion tonight followed by snow Wednesday and Thursday; slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight followed by snow Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate easterly winds tonight becoming moderate to fresh Wednesday; weather fair tonight; snow Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

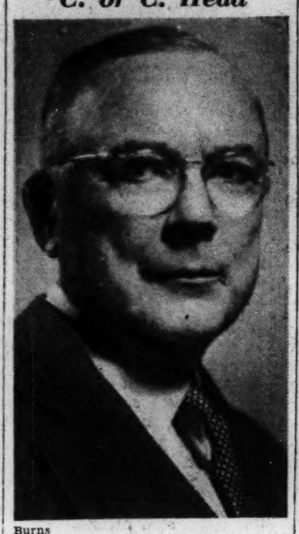
	A	B		A	B
Boston	21	21	New Orleans	59	59
Chicago	32	21	New York	34	24
Denver	23	23	Norfolk	43	41
Kansas City	32	32	Philadelphia	25	24
Los Angeles	61	53	St. Louis	35	34
Miami	75	74	San Francisco	44	39
Minneapoli	28	28	Washington	29	29

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 26.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:26 p. m.: height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 8:50 a. m.: height 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:44.

C. of C. Head



Burns

Henry J. Nichols

Elected President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce

Henry J. Nichols of West Newton, Vice-President of the National Shawmut Bank, is today President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, having been elected by the Board of Directors to succeed Oscar W. Haussermann. Mr. Nichols has been Treasurer of the Chamber for the past five years, and for some time a member of the Board of Directors

Prior to affiliating with the National Shawmut Bank as Vice-President in 1930, Mr. Nichols was head of the financial department of the Swift packing interests in New England. He has a summer home in Walpole, N. H.

Thomas S. Knight, Commercial Vice-President of the General Electric Company, is the new Treasurer of the Chamber, and Melville D. Liming, Executive Secretary of that Chamber, was re-elected to that position.

Highest N. E. Peak May Be Bomb Shelter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—A few years ago Frank E. Austin, a retired professor of electrical engineering at Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth College, caused no little sensation with his invention of so-called "Ant Palaces" in which ants could be observed at work. While his "Ant Palaces" have become big-sellers, Professor Austin has now turned his attention to national defense and has disigned "cliff dromes" that would make Mount Washington an American Gibraltar and coniform shelters that would shed bombs.

Professor Austin, in drafting plans for a "cliff drome" points out that no bomb dropped by a plane can enter a horizontal tunnel so he suggests the use of this principle in the construction of impregnable fabrication and storage airplane plants. He would tunnel into Mount Washington 1,000 feet below the summit. The entrances to the horizontal tunnels would be so built that bombs would bounce off at an angle. The machine shops and living quarters for men engaged in the building of planes would be located 1,000 feet inside the mountain.

Professor Austin says that the temperature of such a tunnel would not vary much from 68 degrees throughout the year and such projects could be used to store gasoline. The Hanover engineer would so design the tunnels and their entrances that they could be used as runways. A shaft would lead from this level down to the airplane manufacturing facilities and living quarters. The gasoline would be stored in concrete-lined vaults and if one should catch on fire, the fire could be quickly suffocated by closing airtight doors. Prof. Austin feels that Mount Washington could mean more to this country for National defense than the Rock of Gibraltar means to Great Britain.

His second idea calls for the construction of monolithic reinforced concrete coniform structures with acornshaped roofs and conical bases. He says that groups of rural people could get together and build such coniform buildings co-operatively.

This would provide for the protection of food-producing farmers which Professor Austin believes to be of paramount importance. He says that the value of cement in the construction of bombproof shelters greatly increases with the adoption of the conical shape and acornshaped roof. Such structures could either be built simply for sleeping quarters or they could be designed with full living facilities. The entrance to the coniform shelters is even protected by being placed under the overhanging acornshaped roof. Professor Austin estimates the life of such facilities at 500 years and says that their annual cost would be small.

States Get Storm Tools

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Legislation authorizing transfer to the New England States of forest protection and improvement tools purchased by the Government for emergency use after the 1938 hurricane was signed by President Roosevelt.

Vote Recount For Governor Is Under Way

Sixteen Bay State cities and towns begin check on votes for Dever and Saltonstall.

Sixteen Massachusetts cities and towns today started recounting the votes cast for Governor in the Nov. 5 election, as sharp-eyed watchers, assigned by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Paul A. Dever, carefully examined each ballot as it passed through the hands of tally clerks.

Today marked the first wholesale recount activity among Massachusetts cities, for only the town of Grafton did its checking yesterday. Governor Saltonstall saw his state-wide official tabulation lead of 7,450 votes over Attorney General Dever, Democratic nominee, reduced to 7,447 as a result of the Grafton retabulation, but the Saltonstall forces confidently anticipated that gains for their candidate would be made in such communities as Newton, Belmont and other communities tallying today.

The recount, which probably will be completed throughout the State in two or three weeks, was necessary because the Saltonstall-Dever contest provided the closest gubernatorial election finish within recent years.

Belmont led the field today by starting its recount work at 8:30 a. m., while Newton, North Attleboro, and Leominster were close behind as work on the ballots began at 9 a. m.

Edward O. Proctor, first Assistant Attorney General under Mr. Dever, was in charge of the Dever watchers at Newton, while John Spalding, former Assistant United States Attorney, was serving as counsel for the Saltonstall Newton forces. Each of the major gubernatorial candidates had at least a dozen men and women carefully looking on as the ballots were opened and recounted.

Approximately a half dozen ballots were challenged by one side or the other within the first hour in Newton, mostly on the basis of improper marking.

However, Mr. Proctor said he did not expect that Mr. Dever would pick up many additional votes in Newton, although his hopes were high regarding such communities as Worcester and Fall River which begin their recounts early this evening. He was particularly optimistic regarding Mr. Dever's chances of picking up additional strength in Brockton which starts retabulation at 8 a. m. tomorrow and in Boston where the work starts on Monday at 9 a. m.

In the Grafton recount yesterday Governor Saltonstall picked up three additional votes while Mr. Dever gained six votes, thus giving the Attorney General a net gain of three votes. The recount tabulation gave Mr. Saltonstall 1,655 votes and Mr. Dever 1,394. In the official tabulation made by the Executive Council last Thursday Mr. Saltonstall had 1,652 and Mr. Dever 1,388 votes.

The other communities conducting their recounts today are Middleboro, Amherst, Hinsdale, Andover, Saugus, Sharon, Tyngsboro, Brimfield, Boylston, and Berlin.

Route Shift Speeds Service By Plane to New Brunswick

Travel time between Boston and the Maritime Provinces will be reduced by air to virtually 25 per cent of the railroad time, as a result of the amending of Northeast Airlines route by the Civil Aeronautics Authority to include operation between Bangor and Moncton, New Brunswick.

Granting of the extension by the CAA to Northeast, formerly Boston-Maine Airways, yesterday restores a service by air between New England and the Maritimes that was carried on for several summers by Pan American Airways, beginning in 1931. The earlier route, however, was a coastal route from Boston to Halifax, Nova Scotia, while the current route is inland and will serve Moncton, an air, rail, and highway center, of the Maritimes.

Four Hours by Air

Air travel time from Boston to Moncton will be in the neighborhood of four hours, while rail time is approximately 17 hours. At Moncton, which is the eastern terminal of Trans-Canada Airlines, air services also are operated by Canadian Airways to Saint John, New Brunswick, Halifax, and South Shore points, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and also by charter to isolated points in northern Quebec.

Northeast operates at present between Boston and Montreal, through New Hampshire and Vermont, and between Boston and Caribou, Maine, with intermediate stops at Portland, Lewiston-Auburn, Augusta, Waterville, Bangor, Millinocket, Houlton, and Presque Isle, all in Maine.

The Moncton service, which according to Paul F. Collins, President of the company, is expected to start within a fortnight, would use the present airway and range facilities of the Federal Government from Bangor to Millinocket. Here the service would follow the airway and radio range system used by Trans-Canada in its route across northern Maine, to Moncton.

Airport Proposed

Mr. Collins hopes that a projected airport on the international boundary at Trenton, Maine, may be completed which will permit direct flights from Bangor to Moncton and reduce the flying time between these two centers.

Northeast's service to Moncton eventually will be augmented by a fleet of three Douglas 24-passenger planes of which delivery is expected in June, 1941.

Manchester-Boston Military Highway

By the Associated Press

Manchester, N. H., Nov. 26

Frederic E. Severett, State Highway Commissioner, said today his department had been approached by military officials concerning a high speed military highway from Manchester to Boston.

New Hampshire's share of the cost of such a highway would be $500,000, Mr. Everett asserted, adding that no State funds were available.

The proposed road would go from the airport to the Londonderry turnpike and then through Lawrence and Reading to Boston.

Bay State Election Day Is Re-enacted

By a Staff Photographer

Recount of Gubernatorial Vote Begins

Upper: One of four tables at which the Belmont, Mass., gubernatorial ballots were being recounted today. Standing, left to right, are William P. Husband, Jr., former State Bank Commissioner, watcher for Mr. Dever; Jeff Beede, watcher for Governor Saltonstall; Joseph Lane, Dever watcher; Thaxter Underwood, Saltonstall watcher, and George S. McLaughlin, Dever watcher. Seated, left to right, Miss Margaret V. McCarthy, Charles Napoli, Arthur E. Hugh, Town Clerk, and John Cronin, all engaged in counting the ballots.

Lower: John Spalding, counsel in charge of the Saltonstall watchers at the Newton recount, and Edward O. Proctor, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of the Newton Dever forces, look on as the Newton ballots are recounted.

Snow Prospect Is Forecast As Mercury Falls

The temperature went down to a low of 20.7 degrees in Boston at 8 a. m.—not the coldest reading in New England, but the low so far this year. New England temperatures ranged from 10 to 20 degrees in the early morning hours.

A high of 30 is expected for the day with moderation and increasing cloudiness tonight, Wednesday cloudy with light snow or rain and a rising temperature.

The low for this date in Boston is 12 degrees, recorded in 1938, and the high is 67 degrees, in 1895.

Danbury, Conn., reported 10 degrees; Montpelier, Vt., 13 degrees; Portland, Maine, 14; Augusta, Maine, 15; Concord, N. H., 22; and Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I., 23 degrees.

In the "extended forecast" for the period from 7:30 p. m. today to 7:30 p. m. Saturday, Nov. 30, indications are that the temperature will average colder than normal during the next four days. Normal for the period in Boston and New Haven is 37 degrees, Concord and Eastport, 32; Burlington, 30; Portland, 33, and Nantucket, 40.

Low temperatures at the beginning of the period will be followed by a slow rise to near normal Thursday, followed by colder in the later part of the period. Indications are that the total precipitation over New England for the next four days will be heavy, more than seven-tenths of an inch in south, and moderate, three-tenths to seven-tenths of an inch, in the north portion, occurring as snow and rain in south portion Wednesday and Thursday and as snow in the north portion Wednesday night and Thursday.

Free Tuition Asked For State College

A bill providing for free tuition at the Massachusetts State College was filed today by Senator-elect P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford in the office of the Clerk of the Senate.

Under the measure free tuition would be granted to persons who have lived in Massachusetts for the five years preceding their entering the college. At present the fees range from $75 to $100 a year.

Meteorite Found to Contain Same Minerals as Earth

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New evidence that the minerals contained in the stars and other heavenly bodies are identical with those found on the earth, has been uncovered by Dr. G. E. Valley of the Department of Physics and H. H. Anderson, chemist, Harvard University.

Previous evidence was gained from spectroscopic analysis of light coming from the sun and stars, but because this light is of such high intensity and is subject to distortion traveling so far through space and earth's atmosphere, it was not considered conclusive.

According to Dr. Valley, "the problem could be solved only by a careful examination of actual substances found on earth that are known to have originated elsewhere in space. No one doubts but what meteorites fill such a qualification, though it was only a matter of 140 years ago that such an eminent researcher as President Jefferson doubted the extra-terrestrial origin of meteoric stones.

Doubting Thomas

"When told that two Yale professors had described a fall of stones from the sky in Connecticut, Mr. Jefferson replied: 'It is easier to believe that two Yankee professors will lie than to believe that stones will fall from heaven.'"

Natural science has long wondered whether or not the elements common to heavenly bodies and the earth were similar in every respect. Dr. Valley and Mr. Anderson used a mass spectrometer to find out, comparing meteoric iron with earth iron. Not only was the average atomic weight of the two identical, but so were the isotopes contained in the two materials. Isotopes are "kinds" of atoms, slightly heavier or lighter than the average standard weights.

The mass spectrometer is an exceedingly delicate apparatus capable of detecting and measuring an electric current a million times smaller than that which flows through a 10-watt lamp.

"Nature is pretty much the same in all parts of the universe," says Dr. Valley.

200,000 Flash Daily

The world owes a great deal to the study of meteorites, some 200,000 of which flash into our atmosphere daily, flare up for a moment, and disappear, burned out completely. Most of these are only about the size of a grain of grass seed.

The whole science of the internal structure of alloys, one which is so diversified in this era of metals as to touch almost every aspect of modern living, was born when Alois de Widmanstatten of Vienna cut, polished, and etched with acid a cross-section of the agram meteorite. It was the beautiful and amazing geometric pattern which has since born his name, that so impressed the petrographer Sorby in England, that he later wondered whether ordinary alloys like steel might not also possess the same structures if polished and etched. He investigated and found this to be true.

Search for Bomb At the Navy Yard Proves Fruitless

Although a normal guard was maintained at the Boston Navy Yard today, following wide search covering every one of the 4,800 civilian workers, their automobiles, lunch boxes and even pockets, yesterday, the Marines were particularly vigilant because of the "tip" that explosives were to be smuggled into the yard for purposes of sabotage.

Yesterday's search extended into the night, to include the shift of civilian workers reporting up to midnight, so that not one escaped the rigid precautions.

Police said the "tip" came from a civilian worker who called from a South End cafe, claiming to have overheard talk of attempts to blow up a ship at 2:30 p. m. yesterday. Nothing was found as a result of the search and no explosions were reported at the yard throughout the day. Police said the tipster had been treated as a mental patient.

Did Anti-Noise Backer Mean—Well, Perhaps?

Incidental note on unnecessary noises:

Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan stood before the Boston City Council explaining that his proposed anti-noise ordinance was based on New York City's statute. His colleague, Councilor Theodore F. Lyons, arose and asked: "Will the Councilor explain what unnecessary noises are or might be prohibited in Boston?"

Said Councilor Sullivan: "Well, this Council meets every Monday."

Big Thanksgiving Meal Costs Less This Year

Massachusetts housewives preparing for Thanksgiving Day dinner were cheered today by the news that the bird and all the fixings will cost less this year than in 1939.

The State Division on the Necessaries of Life, after an investigation revealed that the meal which cost $4.18 last year will cost only $3.97 this year.

The investigators for the Division found that prices of turkeys this year ranged from 24 cents to 32 cents a pound with the grade of turkeys which cost 29 cents a pound in 1939 selling for 27 cents this year.

Then and Now

Comparative prices as given out by the Division, follows:

	1939	1940
Turkey, 12 lb	$3 48	$3.24
Potatoes, 7½ lbs.	.15	.09
Squash, 4 lbs.	.10	.15
Onion, 2 lbs	.05	.05
Cranberries, 1 lb.	.15	.17 and up
Celery, 1 bunch	.17	.19
Sweet potatoes, 2 lbs.	.08	.08
	$4.18	$3.97

Closer to the Plymouth Rock tradition perhaps than other states, New Englanders prepared today for an observance of Thanksgiving on the traditional last Thursday of the month.

Housewives were marketing early in preparation for the gathering of relatives from far and near. Many churches made ready for the throngs who will fare forth for morning worship before the feast of thanks at home.

Extra Rail Service

Railroads, too, made extra provision for the travelers who will journey to other cities for their dinners. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company announced that more than 200 extra coaches and 150 extra Pullman cars will be in service on Boston-New York trains from Nov. 27 through Sunday, Dec. 1.

New Englanders may be called upon to make a material sacrifice for their adherence to the old-fashioned Thanksgiving date, Boston marketman said today, alleging that after 32 states had picked over the desirable birds for their observance last Thursday, New England is getting the "left-overs" of the national supply of turkeys.

No one wanted to be quoted directly, but it was said in the market district that there are "lots of poor turkeys around." This doesn't mean, of course, that all of the Western imports are poor. There are many fine birds, but the supply has naturally been somewhat diminished by the demand of last week.

Wide Range in Price

Prices were as low as 24 cents a pound at retail, but for New England turkeys, which are top grade, prices at Fanueil Hall market went as high as 38 cents a pound. And some of the imported birds came from as far west as Oregon. Some very desirable turkeys from New England can be purchased as low as 33 cents, however, and housewives seemed to be partial to the native product.

Maine turkey growers worked speedily to provide for the Thanksgiving trade approximately 40,000 birds, 10 per cent of which go to markets outside the State.

The price was about the same as a year ago. Wholesale prices ranged from 28 to 31 cents a pound and retail prices from 33 to 39.

E. N. Jacques, chairman of the directors of the Maine turkey growers' association, said this year's crop was the "best in several years." Average weight of the hen turkeys was 10 to 12 pounds and of gobblers (dressed) 13 to 26, Mr. Jacques said.

Boston marketmen said today that the old tradition which causes New England to adhere to the [illegible] Thursday in November for observance of Thanksgiving holds New Englanders to the conventional menu for the feast, despite modern trends to vary the spread. Squash, turnip, white and sweet potatoes, cranberries for sauce, continue to sell in huge quantities at this time of year.

Celery sells in the largest volume of the entire year for the Thanksgiving trade, marketmen pointed out. Considerable quantities of celery are coming into the market from New York, California, and from native growers. Chestnuts for dressing which formerly came into this country from Italy in large quantities are much scarcer this year because of Italy's entrance into the war and the discontinuance of shipping from that country. Chestnuts are coming from Portugal, however, retailing at 30 cents a pound at Fanueil Hall market, which is higher than the price last year. California, also, provides chestnuts.

Big Rush Expected

Comparatively little business was being done in the big market places of Boston this morning, although marketmen said that they were working until well after midnight last night in wrapping turkeys for delivery today to meet retail customers orders, and larger number of buyers are expected in the market tonight. The peak of the retail buying is expected to be reached tomorrow night.

Excellent squash, including Blue Hubbard, is selling between 4 and 5 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall market, and marketmen say that large quantities are moving both for table vegetable use and for making pies. Pumpkin and apples also are selling freely for both uses, and many housewives are making the traditional mince pie for the big day.

In the chain stores, native turkeys can be had as well as the Westerns, and native ducks are offered as low as 17 cents a pound, while fancy geese averaging 10 to 14 pounds are as low as 23 cents a pound.

Many Thanksgiving dinners will be provided for needy families. The Salvation Army estimates that it will feed more than a thousand on Thursday, and the Volunteers of America plan to furnish a Thanksgiving dinner to 750 unemployed men, as well as some 150 baskets to poor families.

The immigrants held at East Boston Immigration Station will fare best of all, perhaps, for they will get two Thanksgiving dinners, having already disposed of one last week on the Government's holiday, and having another in prospect this week.

Recipients of dependent aid from the Boston Welfare Department who ordinarily would receive their checks on Thursday or Friday will receive them on Wednesday this week, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced. Some of them may be collected at the district office of the Welfare Department tomorrow, and others are being mailed out today.

Teacher at St. Paul's School Brought Into the Dies Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The files of the Dies Committee today contained quotations ascribed to Gerhard N. Schade of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., in which he allegedly described himself as in a "precarious" position through trying "to expound the German viewpoint."

The quotations were taken from the correspondence of Manfred Zapp, Director of the Trans-Ocean News Service (not connected with any United States news service) which the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities linked with activities of Nazi officials in this country.

The letter was written by Mr. Zapp's secretary in New York to Mr. Zapp. The quotation concerns Mr. Schade's refusal to subscribe to the Trans-Ocean News Service which the committee reported was enlarging its activities in the United States, Canada, South and Central America. The quotations ascribed to Mr. Schade:

"I thank you very much for having sent me the first three issues of Transocean, which I find most informative. To my mind, it is just the type of news reporting that is so urgently needed here where the British and French propaganda is engulfing us from all sides. I am, however, very sorry, not to be able to subscribe to Transocean.

"First of all the Deutsche Kurzwellensender provides me with all the first hand information I desire. Secondly, I am already in a position precarious enough (through occasional lecture and newspaper articles in which I tried to expound the German view point) that I cannot as I would like to, pass on your sheets to my colleagues in the faculty of our school. It would not only endanger my position but the status of Germans in educational work, which already is being attacked. I am adding a few clippings of letters which I had published in the Boston Herald. You may deal with them as you please, but in case they should be republished in Germany, I would beg you to withhold my name.

"In the hope that we may all be successful in doing our part towards helping real truth and justice to win, sincerely yours."

The Dies committee report said the letter was signed by Gerhard N. Schade and that his address was St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

The quotations were part of a report by Mr. Zapp's New York office on its activities during his absence from the city.

It also included a reference to Mrs. Eugene Goering, care of Dr. Marion Horton, Windsor, Vt., saying Mr. Goering had requested "our transoceanic copyright in German for three months."

At St. Paul's School this morning it was said that Mr. Schade is German Master and had been connected with the school for three or four years.

Reached by telephone, Mr. Schade said he had endeavored through his talks and newspaper contributions to make clear the German point of view.

"I am no propagandist," he said, "I would, however, like to see a less biased point of view."

Asked if he felt there was preponderance of British and French propaganda in this country the instructor replied that he did. "Perhaps I should qualify that by saying that British and French propaganda seems more acceptable," he explained.

Mr. Schade said he was a naturalized American citizen, not a member of any Nazi or German society, and had been at St. Paul's since 1936.

Manchester Air Corps Housing Is Planned

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The War Department announced that temporary buildings and facilities would be constructed at the Manchester, N. H. airport at cost of $1,606,550 for about 1,900 officers and enlisted men of the Air Corps and 370 officers and enlisted men in other branches of the service.

Trial of Dolan And Quinn Set For January

Edmund L. Dolan, former City Treasurer of Boston, and J. Walter Quinn, a business associate, who were released from Charles Street jail shortly after midnight after serving a 2½ year sentence for contempt of court, will be tried in January on indictments charging illegality in the sale of securities to the City.

Dolan, Quinn and Edward J. Supple will be brought to trial in Suffolk Superior (criminal) Court, it was announced by District Attorney William J. Foley, on indictments charging that the three men conspired to steal from the City of Boston through sales of securities by a dummy company, the naw defunct Legal Securities Corporation, during Dolan's tenure as City Treasurer under Former Mayor James M. Curley from 1930 to 1933.

Prior to the indictments on criminal charges against Dolan, Judge Edward F. Hanify had previously ordered the former City Treasurer to pay the City of Boston $170,312 representing alleged profits made by him in municipal bond transactions. Judge Hanify's ruling followed a civil suit brought against Dolan by the City.

It was at the start of trial on the criminal charges in Suffolk Superior Court in May, 1938, that Judge Frederick W. Fosdick issued contempt orders against Dolan, Quinn, and former Representative Robert Dinsmore for tampering with the jury. Dinsmore was not indicted in connection with the securities transactions. The former State Representative, whose sentence for contempt likewise expires today, is at the Soldiers Home in Chelsea, where he was transferred for reasons of health.

On being released from the County Jail on Charles Street at 12:30 a. m. today, Dolan and Quinn were driven by friends presumably to their homes, Dolan to his residence at 380 Jamaicaway, Quinn to 9 Thane Street, Dorchester. Neither had any statement to make.

Kiley Lauded as He Goes On History Museum Board

Bradford Washburn, Director of the New England Museum of Natural History, announced today the acceptance by John C. Kiley, Boston realtor, of a position on the Museum's Board of Trustees.

"The identification of Mr. Kiley with the Museum," said Mr. Washburn, "is particularly gratifying to our Trustees as he brings to the Board expert knowledge of problems in real estate and building construction at a time when such knowledge is especially needed. The erection of a modern building is vitally necessary if we are to continue our service in the community, and a request has been made to the Trustees of the George Robert White Fund for the financing of a new building which will be a real credit to Boston."

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'The Chief' Inspects His New Soldiers

Wide World

Some of First N. E. Draftees in Army

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area, inspects the men lined up shortly after their arrival at Fort Devens for a year's training. The draftees at the left have received their uniforms, but those at the right, immediately under the eye of the General, are still in civilian clothes. General Woodruff expressed his satisfaction with the first draftees received.

26th Division Induction Is Set at Jan. 13

In order to provide sufficient time for the State's Home Guard to perfect its organization as a replacement of the National Guard, now on active duty, induction services of the 26th (Yankee) Division into the Federal Service has been deferred from Jan. 3 to Jan. 13, it was announced today.

Meanwhile other military activities in the State were operating on more or less what is now a normal schedule. Induction of the few remaining draftees to fill replacements in the first Massachusetts quota were being completed at the Army Registration Headquarters, 176 Federal Street. No further inductions, for the present, are being carried on at the South Armory on Irvington Street.

At Camp Edwards some 1,400 enlisted men of the 68th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) who have been living in the field since September abandoned their tents and moved into 32 two-story barracks. And at Fort evens big guns, aircraft guns, Garand repeating rifles and all manner of equipment required by a modern fighting force was arriving to equip the force of men, regular army and draftees, already in camp.

Retired Naval Officer New Kiwanis Club Head

Lieutenant-Commander George R. Singleton, United States Navy Retired, President of the New England Welding Laboratories Inc., was elected President of the Kiwanis Club of Boston at the annual meeting held at the Hotel Touraine today. Lieut.-Commander Singleton, who has served on the club's board of directors during the past year, succeeds George A. Turain, retiring President.

Stamps for Brockton

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today that its stamp program for the distribution of cotton goods among relief families would be extended to Brockton, Mass., in about a month.

Colleges in Co-ordinated Plan Of Intensive Defense Courses

Behind the ivy-clad walls of the nation's colleges and universities, unpublicised yet important work is going forward in the interest of national defense. Just announced is a co-ordinated program of intensive courses of college grade to be offered free under the sponsorship of Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northeastern University, and Tufts College. The courses offer qualified men the opportunity for training as engineers and technicians in defense industries urgently needing such specialized assistance.

Approximately 1,000 students are expected to be enrolled in this area under the joint program. Duplication of courses offered by the four institutions and conflict with regular courses now being given by the Massachusetts Division of University Extension, the Lowell Institute School, the Lincoln Institute, or the extension service at Tufts College will be avoided.

Use of Resources

Most effective use of the resources, faculty and laboratories, of each college is the goal of the committee in charge of the project.

Full-time day courses as well as evening courses for those employed during the day will be offered in compliance with the engineering defense training program of the United States Office of Education, if there is sufficient demand to satisfy the requirements of the Commissioner of Education.

In general, requirements for admission include at least three years in an accredited engineering school or its equivalent. Some highly specialized courses require an engineering degree. In other cases two years in an evening engineering school plus practical experience may be considered sufficient preparation. Information about the courses given in this section should be applied for immediately and by mail only to the Engineering Defense Training Bureau, Room 7-102, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

Many Topics

Full-time day subjects, equivalent of a 16-week college term, are expected to include airplane power plants, airplane structures, camp sanitation and water supply, building construction, defense production and co-ordination, naval architecture, marine engineering, meteorology, mapping, topography and surveying, aerial mapping, and engineering fundamentals for non-engineering students who are graduates of arts and science colleges but who have basic training in natural science and mathematics.

Proposed evening courses are machine design, production and supervision, elementary airplane structures, radio communications, concrete construction and inspection, foreman training, chemistry in national defense, testing and inspection of materials, physical metallurgy, reinforced concrete, and welding engineering. Others projected are applied mathematics, applications of metallography, exterior ballistics, servomechanisms, vibrations, and instrumentation.

Sees Anti-Axis Balkan Entente

Greek resistance to the Italian invasion is seen by Dr. William L. Langer, Coolidge professor of history at Harvard, as presenting a stumbling block to the Axis drive to the East and Africa.

Speaking yesterday at a Radcliffe College forum, Dr. Langer foresaw a possible allegiance among Greece, Yugoslavia, and Turkey which will effectually stop the Nazi Italian drive. If Yugoslavia elects to fight, Dr. Langer said, it and Greece together may be able to drive the Italians out of Albania.

Turkey Favors Britain

"If Bulgaria joins the Axis, there probably will be a Bulgarian-German drive on Salonika," the speaker said. "If that happens, Turkey will come to Greece's assistance. Turkey is completely on the side of Great Britain in this struggle, her men are good fighters, but, as is the case with the Balkan countries, Turkey has little modern military equipment."

Declaring spiritual unity is imperative in the United States if the present way of life is to be preserved, Dr. Dumas Malone, Director of the Harvard University Press, told the students that three obstacles stand in the way of achieving that unity.

The stumbling blocks, he said, are racial heterogeneity, economic cleavage, and the alleged indifference of youth.

The first obstacle he said could be circumvented for we can have unity in diversity, but economic cleavage presents a more serious problem. As to the third obstacle Dr. Malone said he found ground for encouragement in what he termed hypercritical youth. No group, he said, is more concerned with the future and its criticism may prove salutary.

Revitalize Democracy

"It is imperative to revive hope in the hopeless and give all a genuine stake in the society we seek to defend," he said. "At this crisis in our history greed and selfishness on the part of any group are intolerable."

He urged a revitalization of democracy, commenting "we have no right to insist that our system be perfect before we make any effort to defend it, but before men accept sacrifices and death they have a right to insist that their society is headed in what they regard as the right direction."

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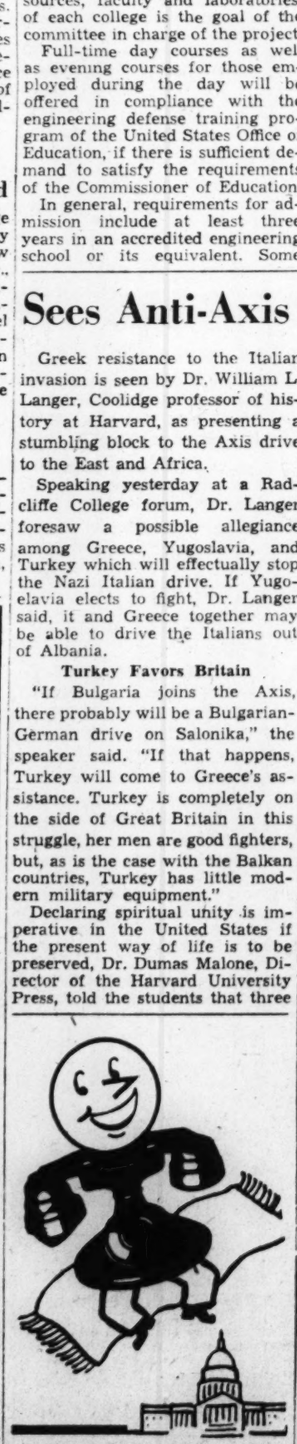

I have some business with a man
Who lives in Washington;
Three minutes on the telephone—
And there's my job—all done!

TELEPHONE

Job Guidance Parley Meets In Hub Friday

With the timely topic, "Guidance for Democracy and National Defense," for its theme, the second annual New England Regional Conference on Vocational Guidance and Personnel will open its two-day parley in Boston on Friday at the Boston University School of Education Building on Exeter Street.

After a panel discussion Friday morning on occupational trends, at which Dr. Hazel M. Lewis, Director of Vocational Guidance at the Boston Y. W. C. A., and President of the New England Vocational Guidance Association, will preside, the conference will split into a series of round tables where problems of guidance in high school and college, in business and industry, placement for the handicapped, and other problems relating to today's vocational guidance needs will be taken up.

Miss Susan J. Ginn, Director of Guidance in Boston public schools, will extend the City's greetings to the conference, and Dr. Franklin R. Zeran, specialist in occupational information at the United States Office of Education in Washington, D. C., is scheduled to lead the panel discussion at the opening session.

Among the prominent educators and others who will take part in the conference are: George P. Haley, Supervisor of Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling, Massachusetts Department of Education; Dr. A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Dr. Ralph B. Kenney, Executive Secretary, National Guidance Association, New York City; Miss Stella Goostray, President of the National League of Nursing Education; Dr. Douglas M. McGregor of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and regional consultant for the Occupational and Employment Outlook Branch of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington; Roswell F. Phelps, Director of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries in Boston; George E. Shrigley, Supervisor, Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Compensation, Boston; John F. Tinsley, President of Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Helen M. Voorhees, Director, Appointment Bureau, Mt. Holyoke College, and President of the American College Personnel Association.

The National Vocational Guidance Association, under whose sponsorship the New England group is meeting, is promoting regional conferences in all parts of the country to prepare the way for clearer thinking and discussions at the national convention at Atlantic City in February.

Bay State's Gains In Government To Be Discussed

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will outline his recent improvements in the operation of Massachusetts' State government, and DeWitt C. Poole, diplomat and educator, will discuss the future of democracy in the United States at the ninth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations at Hotel Statler, Boston, on Dec. 7.

The theme of the meeting will be "Meeting the Challenge to American Democracy." The conference will be attended by delegates and members of the Federation from all over the State.

Reginald W. Bird, President, and Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation, will also address the gathering.

At the morning session the delegates from the city and town taxpayers' associations will elect directors and will establish the Federation's legislative policy for the coming year.

The Governor will discuss policy changes and administrative improvements made during the first year in Massachusetts' history in which no legislative session has been held.

Mr. Poole's subject will be "Has Democracy a Future in the United States?" From 1910 to 1930 Mr. Poole served in the United States diplomatic service at such key points as Berlin, Paris and Moscow during and after the World War. In 1930 he became chairman of the advisory board of the School of Public Affairs at Princeton University. He was Director of the school from 1933 to 1939.

New Examination For Bar Demanded

A petition was on file today in the Massachusetts Supreme Court asking that the results of the State Bar Examination of last August be set aside and that a new examination, free to all applicants, be ordered.

The petition filed by Rexford M. Farewell, one of the 575 unsuccessful applicants, names the Board of Bar Examiners as respondents.

Mr. Farewell contended that a 27-page report of a hypothetical case on which the examination was based had been released to bar review schools one week to 10 days before it was released to applicants. By this action, Mr. Farewell contended, those taking bar review courses had an advantage over those unable to do so.

No date has yet been set for a hearing on the petition.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lowell Institute lecture—Mes Souvenirs de Guerre. Fifth in a series of eight by Capt. André Maurois. "Aux Armees Francaises. La Ligne Maginot. Les Chefs." In the lecture hall, Boston Public Library. Doors close at 8:00 p. m.

Meeting of the South End Joint Planning Committee at South End House, 20 Union Park, Boston, 8:00 p. m.

William Lyon Phelps, educator and author, opens the Boston Smith College Club Scholarship Fund lecture series at the Lee auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 8:30 p. m. Subject: "The Art of Living."

Dr. D. Brewer Eddy, Secretary of the Congregational Educational Society, speaker, at the WPA Community Recreation project forum at Williams Municipal Building, 65 West Brookline Street, Boston, 7:45 p. m. Subject: "America's Stake in the Far East."

Wednesday

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Talk on Historic Textiles by Mrs. Sayward, 11:00 a. m. Talk on John Singleton Copley by Mrs. Tanner, 2:00 p. m.

Rotary Club of Boston regular luncheon meeting in the Georgian Room, Hotel Statler. The Rev. Carl Heath Kopf, speaker, 12:15 p. m.

'Mexico in a Nutshell'

By a Staff Photographer

Museum Offers Little Lessons for Little People

Hardly bigger than the freckles on Marjorie Hyland's nose are these miniatures from Mexico at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain. Marjorie, who comes from Norwood, smiles a shy little smile when Museum day arrives and her school class troops over to Jamaica Plain to study geography, history and other subjects "in person," almost, instead of out of books.

Vermont Makes New Progress In All-Year Recreation Field

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 26—A move developing during the past decade to make Vermont an all-year recreational State has just received fresh impetus through investment of $500,000 during the past summer and fall in public and private projects. Most of this is represented by skiing projects including ski jumps, tows, trails and new buildings.

Development of summer projects during the past season showed comparable progress, according to State officials, and annually there has been an increase in the number of purely summer developments which are operating during fall and winter months.

Developments in the Mt. Mansfield area, including the new $100,000 ski tow, top the various projects. About $300,000 was spent there.

A ski jump, second largest in the State, is under construction on the Underhill side of Mt. Mansfield, which is opposite to the Stowe area, where the new lift has been put into operation. The newest project, according to Perry A. Merrill, State Forester, is a 15-mile ski trail which will be one of the first of its kind in the Northeast. Constructed by men from the Governor Aiken CCC camp at Moscow, the trail runs from U. S. No. 2 highway at Waterbury to the Barnes camp at the foot of Harlow Hill on the road to Smuggler's Notch. It follows the 1,800-foot contour line across Bryant and Cotton Brook Valleys near the base of Bolton Mountain just south of Lake Mansfield and over Eden Trail through Ranch Valley.

The trail is for novices, with gentle grades the full distance. Next year, Mr. Merrill said, the Forest Service plans to build several log shelters at convenient points where skiers can stop for rest and meals.

Another extensive development in which considerable public and private funds have been invested is at Pico Mountain in Rutland County.

Thirty nine winter sports centers, many of them with several independent developments, are listed this year in the winter sports folder, published by the State Publicity Service.

New Art Gallery

New England's newest art gallery was opened officially in Manchester Center Nov. 25, in conjunction with National Art Week. Situated in an historically beautiful village, this new year-round gallery is located in an old colonial church building. The most recent developments in lighting and hanging facilities have been included in the remodeling which was carefully planned that it might not clash with the design of the building.

The gallery, which is to be operated on a nonprofit basis, is the official home of the recently formed Vermont Artists' Guild, membership in which is open to native born and those who are Vermonters by adoption. There is already an enrollment of 40 professional painters, sculptors, and woodcarvers in the organization.

The number of artists making permanent residence in Vermont has been increasing so rapidly in recent years that there has been a persistent demand from the public and from the artists themselves, for a year-round gallery to appeal to art lovers and collectors of moderate means.

'Santason' Again to Head Hub's Thanksgiving Parade

"Santason" will swoop into Boston Thursday morning in his giant amphibion, The Northwind, as has been his custom for the past 11 years, and once more will be the central figure in the Thanksgiving Day street parade of huge balloons representing comic strip and circus folk.

His host, the Jordan Marsh Company, will meet the northland aviator at the Union Boat Club on Embankment Road at 10:45 a. m., and will escort him over a four-mile route to the Jordan Marsh Store, his headquarters until Christmas.

In the procession, which annually lines the streets with thousands of youngsters and parents, there will be on this twelfth annual visit, figures taller than the tallest tree on Boston Common. These include an Uncle Sam who bobs 100 feet in the air and whose hat is 12 feet in diameter; Ferdinand the Bull, 50 feet long; the popular Pinocchio, with a 30-foot nose, and scores of other laugh provokers.

In line will be hundreds of clowns, crack drill teams, and around 30 professional, amateur, American Legion and church bands.

'Santason'

He'll have his usual place at the head of Boston's annual Thanksgiving Day parade.

General Relief Costs Lowered

While the cost of old-age assistance and aid to dependent children continued to climb in Massachusetts during October, general relief expenditures showed a reduction, Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, reported today.

The cost of general welfare, he said, in October was $1,506,403, compared to $1,796,068 in October, 1939. Number of persons and families on general relief during October, 1940, was 57,274, compared to 68,153 in the corresponding month in 1939.

The Commissioner revealed that the total cost of general relief for the first 10 months of 1940 was $17,341,450, compared to $18,238,720 for the first 10 months of 1939.

Old-age assistance cost climbed from $2,450,979 in September, 1940, to $2,457,318 in October, 1940. The cost of old-age assistance has been climbing steadily month by month. The case load on old-age assistance numbered 86,425 in October, compared to 85,996 in September.

Aid to dependent children expenditures in October totaled $716,823, compared to $712,661 in September. The case load increased from 12,305 in September to 12,444 in October.

Starch Firms' U. S. Loan To Aid Spud Price

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP) — The Reconstruction Finance Corporation notified aides of Senator-Elect Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, a $300,000 loan for Aroostook County, Maine, starch factories had been approved which would bolster potato prices.

Although final details of the loan have not been arranged, a tentative agreement between Government officials, potato growers and the First National Bank of Boston, Aroostook County banks, all of whom will participate in the loan, provides for the payment by starch manufacturers of 80 cents a barrel to potato producers.

Mr. Brewster's aides said the agreement, reached at a conference in Boston last week, would permit farmers to sell seconds in culls for 80 cents a barrel.

Mr. Brewster's Secretary, Roy Haynes, said the program would "peg" potato prices in all northern potato states and that failure to adopt a starch conversion program might allow prices to drop to about 50 cents a barrel.

Mr. Haynes estimated that Maine supplied 95 per cent of the potato starch produced in the United States. He said a co-operative would be formed by the starch factories participating in the program and that under the provisions of the agreement the Government loan would be used to pay 40 cents of the cost of a barrel of potatoes and that the factories would pay another 40 cents, bringing the total payment per barrel to the farmer to 80 cents.

Starch Plants Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine — Between 350 and 390 carlots of No. 2 potatoes are being ground each week in Aroostook County's 20 starch factories. These plants are now running at full capacity to handle the greatest influx of potatoes in recent years, according to Randle H. Powley, agent in charge of the Federal starch division program.

Up to Nov. 9 this year 2,713 carlots of potatoes had been diverted into starch.

Boston to Get Meeting Of Advertising Group

The National Convention of the Advertising Federation of America will be held in Boston May 25 to 29, it was announced last night at a dinner meeting of the women s group of the Advertising Club of Boston.

Twice before the convention has been held in Boston, in 1911 and again in 1936.

Helen Audella was named as convention chairman for the women's group and Syd R. Peters, Chairman of the Committee on Hospitality.

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Norma Farber in Recital—Musical Revue in Premiere at Shubert

Songs With String Quartet Are Presented by Soprano

Barring the possibility that a piece scheduled on a recital list as a song with string quartet and piano may be a mere arrangement, instead of a true chamber music composition, the "Calmes, aux quais déserts" of Jongen, presented by Norma Farber, soprano, in Jordan Hall last evening, is something to praise. Still another item offered by Miss Farber for voice, string quartet, and piano—Chausson's "Chanson perpétuelle"—is, probably enough, a reduction of a work of like title for voice and orchestra; and that is something only a little less to commend. Whatever the technical facts, then, of the case may be, the pair of selections certainly fitted the mold in which they were on this occasion cast; and moreover, they were effectively interpreted all round.

* * *

Not to fail mention of everybody concerned, the singer's assisting artists numbered the Stradivarius Quartet and, at the piano, George Reeves. A packet of Elizabethan airs with string quartet accompaniment stood at the head of the program; and they carried acknowledgment of the arranger's hand, being transcribed by Peter Warlock from pieces "originally composed for voice and four instruments." The Elizabethan instruments, fair to presume, were low-powered viols; for the Stradivarius men played with reduced sonority.

* * *

The Jongen exploit, further to note, is in a very precious vein. It may be described as a study in sound for sound's sake as much as one in expression for expression's sake. The string instruments, the piano, and the voice have separate roles; and yet they unite to form a most pleasing ensemble. It is as far as you can get from a vocal tune with accompaniment. The Elizabethan antiques are that and nothing else. The Jongen song, in fine, represents the impressionist school at its top mark, and without trace of Debussy either.

In the regular way of voice and piano, the soprano offered a set of five pieces from the "Spanish Song Book" of Wolf, a composer who formerly stood high in recital favor. Perhaps Wolf's works have proved with time to qualify more as readings than as true songs. However that may be, Miss Farber showed that rightly placed alongside of other types of vocal music, they still produce their effect.

W. P. T.

Victor Babin and Vitya Vronsky

Duo pianists to be heard Wednesday morning in the series of morning musicales at the Hotel Statler.

'All in Fun' Arrives With Robinson and Baker

By Edwin F. Melvin

"All in Fun," the new musical revue which Leonard Sillman brought to the Shubert Theater last evening, has its best moments in the dancing, with Bill Robinson to lead the way with his tapping and an agile company to branch off into all sorts of variations. The costumes are handsome. But the sketches and humors are broad and low.

Though the curtain rose promptly and fell at about 11:40, the show seems to be still in a formative state.

As it stands at present, Phil Baker does not have a great deal to do. He is to be discovered in an upper box early in the evening, reversing his usual procedure by doing the heckling while Jerry Lester is on the stage. Later he plays his accordion while Mr. Lester is the heckler, with washroom innuendos. Mr. Baker takes part too in a couple of the sketches.

Mr. Lester, who can be amusing, has his liveliest bit in a microphone skit that rambles through all sorts of nonsense, from an imitation of a lighthouse, among other things, to the singing of a strange version of "The Road to Mandalay" as a distraught baritone. Pert Kelton finds her most successful material when she is climbing on and off a piano something after the manner of Beatrice Lillie in a comic afterpiece to a sentimental ballad, "Love and I"; or when she is struggling to push her way into a group of singers in "Brünnhilde Steps Out."

Imogene Coca, who is one of the starred entertainers, still has her amusingly angular mannerisms but she bears the burden of many of the sketches, in which Red Marshall too has a prominent part. Perhaps her most fortunate material is in a satirical "Machine Age" ballet. She also takes part in a broader burlesque of "The Afternoon of a Faun."

But not all of the ballets are in that vein. "It's a Big, Wide, Wonderful World," which brings the first act to a conclusion, is a handsome affair with mingled hues of iridescent turquoise blue, greens, and browns; and the opening number of the second act is cheerful in costumes of a cut that might have been imagined in the early 1900's with brightly contrasted reds and greens, white and black.

Bill Johnson, Hope Manning, Walter Cassel, and Nancy Noel carry most of the songs. But one of the best of them, "Lazy Boy," falls to Mr. Robinson. On the dancing side, Rosita Moreno and Maurice Kelly are conspicuous contributors in the more elaborate arrangements. And Mr. Robinson taps away, cheerfully and nimbly, back and forth across the stage and up and down stairs. He might have continued longer than he did without wearying his audience.

'All in Fun'

At the Shubert—Musical revue presented by Leonard Sillman with book by Virginia Faulkner and Everett Marcy, music and lyrics by Baldwin Bergerson, June Sillman, John Rox. Irvin Graham, Will Irwin, Virginia Faulkner, Pembroke Davenport, S. K. Russell. Dances and ensembles are by Marjorie Fielding; sketches directed by Edgar MacGregor; settings designed by Edward Gilbert; and costumes designed by Irene Sharaff. The cast includes:

Phil Baker	David Morris
Bill Robinson	Walter Cassel
Imogene Coca	Bill Johnson
Jerry Lester	Hope Manning
Pert Kelton	Nancy Noel
Rosita Moreno	Maurice Kelly
Red Marshall	William Archibald

Tax Discussions, Symphony Premiere on Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the dialworthy features in midweek radio programs will be discussions on the sales tax, which will be considered during the biennial session of the Massachusetts Legislature. Phil Baker and Bill Robinson will be interviewed on the air. Of musical interest will be the world premiere of Dimitri Shostakovitch's Sixth Symphony, conducted by Leopold Stokowski with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Tonight

Speakers:

"The Sales Tax—Pro and Con," to be debated by Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, a proponent, with Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, an opponent, as Westinghouse public service feature; WBZ, 10:15.

Music:

Robert Weede, baritone, to sing the ballads, "On the Road to Mandalay" and "I Love Life" and the Prologue from "Pagliacci," in Antonini musicale; featured "Bouquet of Roses" medley by orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Drama:

"Speak Up, Benjamin," comedy story, to inaugurate eleventh year of "First Nighter" program on air; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Wednesday

Speakers:

Phil Baker, comedian, to be interviewed by Priscilla Fortescue; WBZ, 1:15.

Leaders of steel, aviation, automobile, electrical, and other industries to give report to nation of part they are playing in national defense; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, an opponent of the sales tax, to offer his own solution of the State's tax problem, in spesial Westinghouse feature; WBZ, 10:15.

Variety:

Fred Allen to interview teacher in ballroom dancing school, among program of typical features; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Eddie Cantor and company to pay fanciful visit to Lake Placid and the bobsled run, among other regular features; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Thursday

Speakers:

Dr. Leonard Carmichael of Tufts College, director of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, to speak on "Mobilizing the Nation's Expert Brains," in CBS's "Adventures in Science" program; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Parks Johnson and Wally Butterworth to interview officers and men in a training camp in Canada in what is said to be the first time an American radio program has crossed the border since the outbreak of the European war; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Town Meeting of the Air concludes the first of its series of three discussions on foreign affairs with "What Kind of World Order Do We Want?" with H. G. Wells, Dr. Hu Shih, and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Music:

Beethoven's First Symphony in C major, Turina's "Reverie" and Albeñiz-Borguno's "Fête-Dieu A Seville," programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Grace Moore, soprano, to sing, "One Night of Love," the "Il Est Doux, Il Est Bon" aria from Massenet's "Herodiade" and Foster's "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair," in Musical Americana programa; Norsemen Quartet to sing "Farewell to Love," from new Louis Bromfield musical play; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Friday

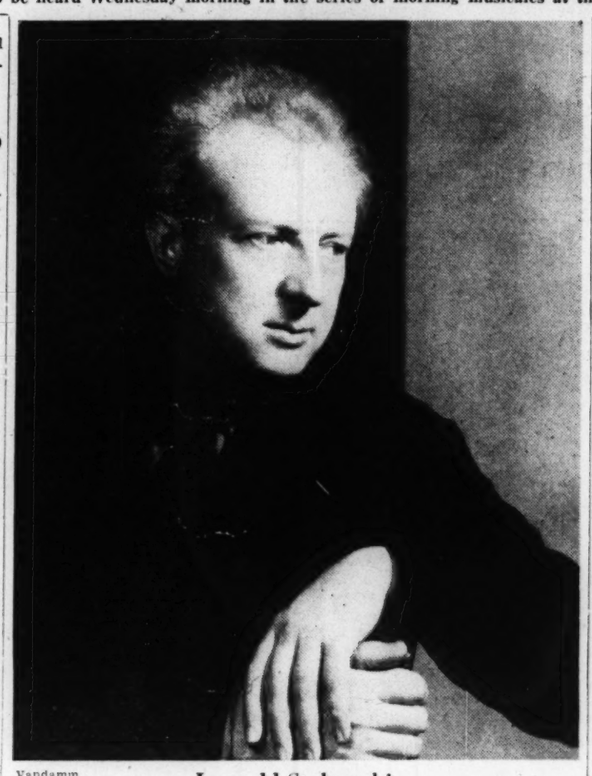
Music:

Leopold Stokowski, conducting first of Friday afternoon radiocast concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, to offer the world premiere of Dimitri Shostakovitch's Sixth Symphony and "Siegfried's Death," from Wagner's "Die Götterdämmerung"; MBS-WAAB, 3:15.

Interview:

Bill Robinson, Negro dancer, now in the show "All in Fun" in Boston, to be interviewed by Priscilla Fortescue in her "Stage Stars" program; WBZ, 4:15.

Behind the Microphone



Vandamm

Leopold Stokowski

To conduct world premeiere of Shostakovitch's Sixth Symphony in Philadelphia Orchestra concert, to be radiocast Friday afternoon, WAAB, 3:15 p. m.

Shawn on the American Dance

A good-sized audience heard Ted Shawn speak on the American Dance in Jordan Hall on the evening of Nov. 24, and saw him illustrate his talk with a few examples from his own repertoire, a repertoire which has grown with and had its part in the making of that dance during the past 25 years.

Freedom, breadth and vigor characterize the American dance, which began as an art form with Isadora Duncan and Ruth St. Denis. Isadora turned to ancient Greece for inspiration, and freed the body and its dance movement of constriction. She established the American dance on its base of strength and articulation in the bare foot. Miss St. Denis found her inspiration in the quiet, meditative dances of the Orient. Both sought not to copy or emulate these dances exactly, but to reveal the fundamentals that animated them. They extracted the essence and from that built their own creations, as related to the American way of life and dance.

* * *

America's dance must ever be as polygenous as its people. Its source material is drawn from all nations, and just as the evacuées and refugees from enslaving thought who come to the land that stands for the ideal of individual liberty, while still retaining certain racial and national characteristics, nevertheless gradually take on the characteristics which make them American, so the dance which expresses this people, whatever its source, is eventually stamped with the specific quality of Americanism.

This is a rather free transcription of Mr. Shawn's informal address, which lightened philosophy and erudition with humor, and covered a great deal more ground than can be indicated here.

Dance is one with art and with religion, Mr. Shawn believes. It is the mother of all the arts, and its place in religious expression dates from Bible times. Dance is mentioned 17 times in the Bible, and always favorably, he said. "Praise Him with the timbrel and dance" (Psalm 150) is one of the quotations given.

* * *

The famous American dancer, who is well known in Boston, presented several of his familiar solos, orally annotating each dance before performance. "St. Francis," in the brown monk's robe; "The Thunderbird," derived from the American Indian and gorgeous in its feathered headdress and beaded costume; the "Gnossienne" of archaic line, and a group of four dances based on American folk music all served to bear out some aspect of his theme. Jess Meeker played the piano accompaniments.

The lecture-demonstration was sponsored by the Boston Dance Council and the Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston as the closing event to Shawn's master course of three lessons held in the Winsor School gymnasium.

Mr. Shawn's former pupil, Martha Graham, now modern American pioneer in dance movement, will be next in the series of master courses, conducting lessons at the Winsor School on the afternoons of Jan. 12 and 26, and Feb. 2.

Margaret Lloyd

Budapest Quartet

The Budapest Quartet will make its first Boston appearance on Jan 11 as the opening event of Aaron Richmond's Chamber Music Series. The members of this ensemble are Josef Roismann, first violinist; Alexander Schneider, second violinist; Boris Kroyt, violist, and Mischa Schneider, cellist. The quartet is now on its tenth tour of the United States. It made four visits to the Netherlands East Indies and filled an engagement of 26 weeks, totaling 90 concerts, in Australia. Subsequent attractions in the series are Emmanuel Feuermann, cellist; the Gordon String Quartet, assisted by Harold Bauer, and the Busch Quartet.

In Boston Galleries

The young Greek sculptor, Vasileos, is exhibiting at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, through Nov. 30. This is his first solo exhibition.

Mr. Vasileos works directly on wood, for which he has a special aptitude. He expresses himself in both a fanciful and a realistic way; sometimes he leans towards decoration, sometimes towards representation. In his youth, he became familiar with the Byzantine conventions in art and the technique of ecclesiastical woodcarving. However, the style of Vasileos is not peculiar to Greece, for we have seen sculptors of Hungary, Russia, and England working in this manner. Mestrovic of Yugoslavia and Carl Milles of Sweden are also given to a similar idiom. It is interesting to note that this young Greek sculptor does not reach further still into the cultural history of his native land and emulate the classical sculptors.

In this exhibition there are some carvings of sacred themes, some fanciful depictions of mythological subjects, portrayals of fish, and personal portraits. Vasileos shows an amazing skill in achieving a likeness in the latter, and visitors will recognize immediately familiar faces of noted Bostonians. He does not work the surface too laboriously, and yet he manages to indicate enough detail to make resemblance unmistakable.

The depictions of fish in walnut and red cedar are surprising for the delicacy with which the wood is handled. The dorsal fins look like tooled ivory, and the undulating motion is indicated with considerable grace. Vasileos lets himself go in the fanciful themes in which there are extremes of stylization. The same line of pattern serves as both decorative and emotional means of expression.

At the same gallery there are etchings by Margaret Dougall Elder. Trained at the Massachusetts School of Art, Miss Elder has worked diligently upon the plate. She shows an extensive repertoire of prints depicting views of New England and familiar scenes in Boston. She seems to feel at home with the bitten line, Time will probably give her greater freedom of expression. There are several appealing prints among her exhibits at Doll and Richards.

D. A.

Organ Recital

The Germanic Museum of Harvard University will present its first organ recital for this season this evening. The soloist will be Ernest White, organist of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York City. The public is invited. There will be no admission charge and tickets will not be required.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS — Jane PICKENS — Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"A TORRID MUSICAL SHOW." —Richard Watts, Her. Tribune
ETHEL WATERS in NEW MUSICAL HIT
CABIN IN THE SKY
With TODD DUNCAN, REX INGRAM, KATHERINE DUNHAM and Her Dancers
Evgs. 1:10-3:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 1.10-2.75
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"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell
William GAXTON — Vera ZORINA — Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by IRVING BERLIN
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:30; Mats. Thurs., Sat.

If it's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. TH., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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PHIL BAKER — BILL ROBINSON
ALL IN FUN
A NEW MUSICAL REVUE CAST OF 100
50 BLONDES & BRUNETTES 50
EVES. $1.10 to $3.30. MATS. THANKSGIVING (Nov. 28) at 2 p.m. & SAT. 55c to $2.75, tax incl.

PLYMOUTH • Tonight, 8:30 MAT. THANKS.
Romantic Mr. Dickens
A New Play Based on the Novelist's Actual Love Letters
By H. H. and Marguerite Harper
with Robert Keith
Evgs. 55c, 85c, $1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 55c, 85c, $1.10, 1.65, 2.20

CIVIC Repertory Theatre | Phone Com. 4420 | Evgs. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
New Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1.—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
Good Seats at Box Office, Filene's and Jordan's for all performances.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Romantic Mr. Dickens," by H. H. and Marguerite Harper. Featuring Robert Keith. 8:30.

Musical Revue

Shubert—
"All in Fun," starring Bill Robinson and Phil Baker. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Also matinee Thanksgiving Day.

Music

Tomorrow

Statler Hotel—
Concert by Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin. 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"The Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young and Ray Milland. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2:40, 6:15, 9:35. "Dancing on a Dime." Grace McDonald. 1:10, 4:45, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:40. John Lodge in "Sarajevo." 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Mark of Zorro," Linda Darnell and Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Laddie," with Tim Holt., 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:55, 6:40, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3, 6:20, 9:50. "Captain Caution." 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"The Letter," with Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau and Alan Hale. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:05.

Modern—
"No Time for Comedy." 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55. "The Westerner." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:48, 8:20. Also B. C.-Georgetown. 12:35, 4:15, 7:50, 11:25.

Paramount—
"Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace McDonald. 9:25 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:05.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Sandy Gets Her Man," 4:35, 6:55, 9:15. "Glamour for Sale," Roger Pryor. 10:35 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8:05, 10:15.

Scollay—
"No Time for Comedy," 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:55, "The Westerner," 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," guest expert Anna Neagle. March of Time—Mexico." "Travel films—Washington, D. C., and Havana," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Escape," featuring Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. "Hullabaloo," with Frank Morgan. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. Also B. C.-Georgetown. 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Telepix—
"March of Time—Mexico," "Washington—Capital City," "Hollywood Highlights," "Old Russian Art Treasures," comedy; cartoons and 30-minute News Digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Night Train," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50, "The Texans," with Joan Bennett. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

Tremont—
"Adventure in Diamonds," George Brent, 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:25. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 9 a. m., 12, 3:15, 6:35, 9:55.

Uptown—
"The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:35, 5:05, 8:30. "They Knew What They Wanted." Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Dead End Kinds." "Hero for a Day," Dick Foran. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Captain Caution," Victor Mature. "Public Deb No. 1." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Andy Hardy Meets a Deb," Mickey Rooney. "Men Without Souls." 2 and 8.
BEAINTREE—Braintree: "Brigham Young — Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 1:45. Continuous from 7.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:50 and 8.
BROKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 3:15, 6:30, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2, 5, 8:10. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.
Cleveland Circle: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "A Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. Continuous 1:30-11.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Men Against the Sky." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2 and 7:45.
University: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 3, 6:30, 9:50. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche. "Slightly Tempted." 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. 3:12, 9:12. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Ramparts We Watch." "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 9:25. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 1:55, 8:05.
Strand: "They Knew What They Wanted," Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 3:40, 955. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 1:54, 8:09.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Quarterback." 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:53, 9. "Golden Fleecing." 1:38, 7:45.
Park: "All Women Have Secrets," Jean Cagney. 1:30 and 7:45.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. Also short subjects 1:50 and 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Boom Town" Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 3:07, 9:07. "Quarterback." 1:53, 7:53.
Hyde Park: "The Ape," Boris Karloff. 3:15, 9:15. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2:09, 8:09.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "If I Had My Way," Bing Crosby. "Yesterday's Heroes." 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara. 2:30, 8:15. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:48, 5, 8:13. "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 3:13, 6:25, 9:38.
Mystic: "Young People," Shirley Temple 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Maplewood: "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner and John Shelton. River's End." 1:45 and 7.
Orpheum: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." Penny Singleton. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix and Wendy Barrie. 3:30, 7, 9:50. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 1:45, 8. "They Knew What They Wanted." 3:47, 10:02.
MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Irene," Anna Neagle and Ray Milland. "Ladies Must Live." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "The Man I Married." Joan Bennett and F. Lederer. 2 and 6:45.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Irene," Anna Neagle and Ray Milland. "Flowing Gold." 2 and 7:40.
NATICK—Colonial: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "The Quarterback," 2 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien and Gale Page. "The Flag of Humanity."
QUINCY—Quincy: "Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "That Gang of Mine."
Strand: "They Knew What They Wanted," "Calling All Husbands."
REVERE—Boulevard: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper 2:08, 8:08. "Glamour for Sale." 3:55, 9:55.
Revere: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 3:15, 9:15, "Glamour for Sale." 2:08, 8:08.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Way of All Flesh," 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Bali Square: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Pier 13." 2 Continuous from 6:30.
Davis Square: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "Grand Old Opry." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "You're Not So Tough." Dead End Kids. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Comin' Round the Mountain."
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Eternally Yours," Loretta Young and David Niven. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Girl in 313."
WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "They Knew What They Wanted." 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "South of Pago Pago." "Money and the Woman." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "New Moon," "Chan's Murder Cruise." 2 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lady in Question." "Captain Caution." 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Queen of Destiny," Anna Neagle. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Rangers of Fortune." "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2 and 8.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 4, 8:10. "Turnabout," 2:17, 6:30, 10.
Princess: "Girl in 313," Florence Rice. 2:09, 7:54. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 3:10, 9:05.

What a big shopping list for your
THANKSGIVING DINNER!

Turkey, raisins, stuffing, cranberries, potatoes, celery, olives, ice cream, squash, onions, lettuce, pudding, cake, pie, cider, candy, nuts, dates, fruit . . . that's just a starter for your Thanksgiving dinner list. The stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to help you make light work of your shopping. They have big stocks of all the good things you'll need to make the meal a happy occasion for all the family.

Heads of Dartmouth and Harvard Football Credit Aides—Canadiens Here Tonight

Blaik and Harlow Praise Their Assistant Coaches

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two Ivy League coaches took time out at the football writers' luncheon yesterday noon to extend a few words of praise to their assistants, and out of their remarks came the stories behind two of the biggest Ivy League victories of the season—Dartmouth's over Cornell and Harvard's over Yale.

Both Earl Blaik of the Green and Dick Harlow of the Crimson went all out in declaring themselves dependent upon the work of their aides, and neither stinted in giving them full credit for whatever success his team has had.

Said Blaik: "All over the country you hear talk about a miracle coach and what he has done with a mediocre team. That is the bunk. A coach depends upon his staff, and mine means everything to me."

Said Harlow: "Whatever success we had in the Yale game is due directly to my staff. The defense we worked out was a product of the whole organization. My three assistants have been invaluable this season, and I realized it more than ever when I could not get around myself."

(The Dartmouth assistants: Andy Gustafson, backfield; Harry Ellinger, line; and Frank Moore, ends. The Harvard assistants: Skip Stahley, backfield; Lyal Clark, line; Wes Fesler, ends; and Floyd Stahl, scout.)

Stunning Upset

Of the two victories, probably more interest attached to the Indians' momentous crushing of the Big Red than to Harvard's rout of Yale, for the former was in the nature of a stunning upset, while the latter was an expected win but by a larger margin than even the most rabid Harvard rooter anticipated.

Blaik explained the Green's victory: "That Cornell game was a triumph of the Dartmouth squad and coaching staff working in complete harmony. We worked for it before the Sewanee game and before the Princeton game, seeking a defense by the trial and error method. Eventually we got it.

Respect for Team

"You know, I have more respect for this present Dartmouth team of mine than I have for any team I have ever coached. A couple of years ago, you may remember, Dartmouth went 22 games without a defeat, and everybody said, 'Wonderful.' But I take my hat off to this team for it came through despite adversity.

"We lost to Franklin and Marshall and people began to ask, 'What's the matter?' Nothing was the matter. The boys were just not ready. There was nothing wrong with the morale and after our third or fourth game they were 70 per cent better than they were in the first game. I like to think of the team as having a base, and when a team has a base you can build. They lost to small teams, yes, but I think they had a good season.

No Good Fullback

"About that Cornell game, we knew that the Ithacans were like a great many other teams—they did not have a good fullback, but had a halfback running in the No. 3 slot. Now a halfback is good as a fullback once he gets through the line and into the clear, but he is no good at pounding the line for yardage. Thus we were able to concoct an odd defense. At the same time, remember, the day of odd defenses goes out the window when you are up against a fullback who can hit that line.

"Basically we used five, seven, and combination six-man lines. We figured that setup would be right 80 per cent of the time, and that if we used the right defense at the right time, we would be right 95 per cent of the time.

"We told the kids just that. They had no idea we could beat Cornell but were delighted to think they had something which might cause them trouble. And down underneath they were remembering that 35-6 licking they received from Cornell last year. It worked out as we planned and as we hoped, for Cornell could not fathom which defense we were going to use."

Praised Fesler

At the same time Harlow gave full praise to Wes Fesler for his development of the ends, including the work he did with Loren MacKinney in making him one of the best punters the Crimson ever had, and to Skip Stahley for his work with the backfield.

"I just want to pay tribute to Stahley's work," Harlow declared, "for he made our backfield what it was. Remember, he did it with those same backs against whom all our opponents last year completed passes all over the field. Stahley got them to running this year and covering passes so well that we stand second in the country in regard to pass defense. And, by the way, if Utah had a few completed against them Saturday we stand first, for Yale only made one out of 11 on us.

"That four-man line we used down in the Yale Bowl was a product of our staff meetings, and it worked mighty well. I sincerely believe my assistant coaches deserve full credit for the victory."

New Yale Football Captain

Wide World

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Tim Carpenter (left), of Mount Kisco, N. Y., new football manager of the Yale varsity eleven; and Alan Bartholemy of Portland, Ore., elected captain of the team. Bartholemy is an end.

Sheeketski Answers Leahy In Regard to Annual Game

Coach Frank Leahy's prophecy that his Boston College eleven would take Holy Cross in their traditional game at Fenway Park this Saturday did not go unanswered. At the football writers' luncheon at the Parker House yesterday Coach Joe Sheeketski of the Crusaders delivered the answer in person. "Frank has had so much success this fall that he may roll right over us, too," he said, "but the job may not turn out to be as easy as he thinks."

* * *

The meeting between the two head coaches of Saturday's contest was one of the highlights of yesterday's meeting. Another was the first appearance this season of Dartmouth's head coach, Earl Blaik. And yet a third was the fact that this gathering drew the largest number—just 80—in the two years the luncheons have been held.

* * *

"Whether some of you fellows think so or not," the youthful Sheeketski declared with a wry gran "Holy Cross will report this week at Fenway Park. We will be missing a few of our first-stringers, but we are going to give Boston College everything they expect. The game will be no runaway for B. C., for we will be in there struggling all the time."

* * *

Leahy followed his rival and reiterated his statement that he thought Boston College would win. "You know," he declared, "never before since I have been at Boston College have I predicted a win for my team. Next Saturday, however, I believe B. C. will finish on top. That prediction is based chiefly upon the reason that Henry Toczylowski will be the game captain, and I know the boys will not let him down. The margin may be close—there may be a difference of only one point, but B. C. will be on top."

* * *

Leahy went on to say that he thought that even though his Eagles would win, they would be called upon to play their best football game of the season. "There have been inquiries out at Newton regarding a Bowl game for us," he said, "but I assure you I am thinking of only one Bowl game and that is the Fenway Park Bowl game next Saturday with Holy Cross. We will have to hit on all 11 cylinders for a full 60 minutes to win."

* * *

Lew Manly of Tufts, whose season ended Saturday with a 19-6 victory over Massachusetts State, was "glad I do not have to predict anything for next Saturday. It has been a different season for us," he said, "for we did not have too many substitutes. Our problem was to get a line that would hold together defensively, and I believe we used more defensive variations this season than we ever had since I became coach at Medford."

* * *

Lew had more than a few words of praise for his outstanding end, Mark Hanabury, who, he said, was one of the smartest players he ever had. He also put a touch of humor into the meeting when he said, "Frank Leahy just remarked that Boston College made a lot of points last Saturday when Auburn became tired toward the end of the game. I can appreciate that because Tufts got tired in the Williams and Brown games too."

* * *

Frank Keaney of Rhode Island State was perhaps the frankest coach present. "Yes," he declared, "I had a boy this fall who was an outstanding player, and he was proselyted. He was a fullback, weighed 245 pounds, and could kick with the best. I paid his board and room and gave him spending money—he's my son, Warner."

* * *

New Hampshire's head coach, George Sauer, was a first-time visitor to these meetings. "I heard Coach Leahy say he was proud of a march his team made against Auburn," he declared. "Well, I am also proud of a march my boys made from their own six-yard line."

"What game was that?" a reporter called out as George went on to another subject.

George thought a minute, scratched his head, and then looked blank, "I should remember that, too," he said as his listeners roared.

* * *

Usually when a coach reaches the end of his season he is mighty happy. Not so with Boston University's Pat Hanley, who declared he wished he had a couple more to play. "When the season began," he said, "I prophesied we would have one of the best falls in B. U. history. Injuries hampered us until after the B. C. game, and then we won our last two games by convincing margins. Now the boys want to go back and pick up a couple of the catastrophes we had, and I sort of wish they could. In fact, the boys would even like to play the B. C. game over again—that may not be so sagacious, perhaps, but at least it is bravery."

Games Tonight

National League
Toronto at New York Rangers.
Montreal at Boston.

American League
No games scheduled.

American Association
Minneapolis at Omaha.
(No games last night.)

Bruins Back With Better Game Results

Probable Line-Up

Boston		Canadiens
Conacher, lw		rw, Benoit
Cowley, c		c, Quilty
Hill, rw		lw, Trudel
Shewchuk, ld		rd, Reardon
Clapper, rd		ld, Singbush
Brimsek, g		g, Gardiner

Alternates—Boston, Bauer, Cain, Crawford, Dumart, Hollett, Jackson, Schmidt, Smith, Wiseman; Canadiens, Goupille, Portland, Blake, Sands, Chamberlain, Lach, Adams, Graboski, Demers.
Place—Boston Garden.
Time—8:30 p. m.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not only do the Boston Bruins return to Garden ice commanding respect from fans, but they also foster greater respect for themselves. Away to a slow start, the Bruins hit their stride on the road and face the Montreal Canadiens here tonight, ready to show their local fans some real ability.

They left town rather down in spirit having tied Canadiens on Montreal ice, 1-1, in the opener, and then came home to drop two in a row to Chicago and Toronto and had to be satisfied with a 4-4 tie with Detroit after gaining a wholesome lead. On the road they shutout Chicago 2-0, beat Rangers 2-1, and tied Detroit 1-1, all in the space of four days.

Canadiens have many new faces to exhibit including a new coach and business manager. Dick Irvin, formerly coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs, is at the helm and Frank Patrick, once coach of the Bruins, is business manager.

In playing strength the visitors introduce practically a new team from that of last year. They have not been winning and no wonder. The club is too inexperienced to compete on even terms with such clubs as Rangers, Bruins, Toronto and Chicago, but they will win games here and there.

Determined to build anew, Dick Irvin took several former amateurs right into action, some of them never having seen a National Hockey League game until they played in one. The new youngsters are John Quilty, Ken Reardon, Tony Demers, Jack Adams, Elmer Lach, Joe Benoit, Tony Graboski and Alex Singbush. These youngsters are making costly mistakes, but in the opinion of Irvin they will profit by their mistakes and progress.

New faces from other teams are Bert Gardiner, goalie purchased from Rangers; Murph Chamberlain procured from Toronto, and Jack Portland, recently bought from Chicago. The only faces retained from last year are Ray Getliffe, who is having trouble finding a place on the team; Charley Sands, Toe Blake and Lou Trudel. Paul Haynes played a game or two, but has gone off on another scouting trip.

With an aggregation like that Canadiens will not look the same. The starting line-up has been changed as have the other lines and the defense from one game to another. Coach Dick Irvin plans to continue shifting his players until he finds the most effective combinations and those who have seen Canadiens believe that Irvin is started on the right track.

Manager Ross returned from Detroit with the team last night and said the Bruins were approaching mid-season form. They were tied by the Red Wings, but according to Ross the goal was freakish and should not have been allowed. Had the goal not been allowed Brimsek would have had two shutouts and been beaten only once in three games.

His shutout of Chicago must have shocked the Black Hawk fans, who read about their favorites scoring six goals against Brimsek here in Boston. It was no mean feat to hold those Rangers to one goal in New York either.

While the Bruins are facing Canadiens here, the New York Rangers will be host to the league-leading Toronto Maple Leafs.

New Englanders Placed High In Golf Rankings

New England can lay claim to having produced the best amateur and the best professional golfers in the country this year, according to a list of All-America golf players compiled by Grantland Rice for the December issue of Golf magazine.

Dick Chapman, whom he placed as No. 1 amateur, hails from Greenwich, Conn., although he played out of the Winged Foot Golf Club in Mamaroneck, N. Y., where he won the national championship, and Lawson Little, who won the U. S. open and accordingly was named No. 1 professional, played out of Bretton Woods, N. H.

In addition, Gene Sarazen, the Squire from East Brookfield, Conn., was one of three individual golfers honored for having made the "outstanding golfing achievement of the year." Sarazen earned his tribute for having tied Little for the open at Cleveland and for having set a terriffic pace for Sam Snead in the national P. G. A. championship, after eliminating the defending titleholder, Henry Picard. In the rankings of the pros, Sarazen was placed third behind Little and Byron Nelson.

Two other New England players were honored in the article. Harold "Jug" McSpaden, the Winchester pro, received honorable mention among the play-for-play golfers, while Johnny Burke of Newport, R. I., earned sixth place among the amateurs.

Sports Around the Hub

Spence Had Ten Pinch Hits

Stanley Spence, who succeeded Leo Nonnenkamp on the Red Sox payroll in June, was one of the top ranking pinch hitters during the 1940 American League campaign. According to official averages just released, Chet Laabs of the Browns headed the "regular" pinch batsmen with 15 hits, Earl Averill of the Tigers had 12 and Spence trailed with 10. The Boston left-hander went to bat 33 times, to 38 for Averill and 36 for Laabs.

* * *

Among those who walked to the plate in an emergency 10 or more times, the veteran Al Simmons compiled the highest average. "Water Bucket" Al had eight out of 16, for a .500 figure. Laabs toured the course in .417; Bruce Campbell of the Tigers had .381, and Dominic Di Maggio of the Red Sox did .364. Dominic, however, went up only 11 times. Laabs batted in 10 runs with his hits, while Spence was second with nine.

* * *

The Yankees had the best team pinch hitting record—.313. The Red Sox and Tigers were tied for second. The Browns easily used the most emergency batters over the 154-game schedule. Among those players who appeared at the plate less than 10 times, Joe Di Maggio had the best mark. He made a double and home run in two tries, for a par 1.000 figure.

* * *

In an effort to arrange better and earlier-released schedules of sponsored and sanctioned events, the executive committee voted at its recent meeting in Cambridge to call a special general session of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association, to be held in New York City during the Christmas vacations. The date and site of this luncheon meeting will be announced early next month.

* * *

Briefs . . . Any moment now, All-America football players will be a dime a dozen . . . Speaking of All-Americas, two jerseys hanging at University of Michigan bear numbers that will never be carried again by her gridiron warriors—Tom Harmon's No. 98 and Benny Oosterbaan's 47. . . . The Princeton Tigers annexed the Middle Atlantic Soccer Association crown . . . The Chicago White Sox and Cubs will do an exhibition tour of Texas in the spring . . . Give Jimmy Wilson a hand for bringing Charley Grimm back to Wrigley Field . . . If he does nothing else, Charley will keep the boys in good humor.

* * *

Jim Bagby, who talks more about his hitting than about his pitching on the Red Sox bench, did .429 as a pinch batsman last year—three singles in seven tries . . . Jim also walked twice . . . These latest league averages make Oscar Vitt look rather bad . . . Cleveland pinch hitters compiled a mere .191 mark and finished in eighth place . . . Tony Grabowski of Canadiens is the only big league hockey player who wears glasses on the ice . . . Tony uses a specially constructed helmet . . . The Canadiens started the N. H. L. season with eight rookies who had never before appeared in a professional game . . . Frank Maznicki of the B. C. Eagles has carried the ball 70 times and scored 79 points this year . . . Northeastern has scheduled 56 winter sports contests.

Wildcats Look to Sophs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 26—Two sophomores have been cast in leading roles in the University of New Hampshire's basketball drama—a drama in which the plot is centered on pulling the Wildcats from the depths of despair and losing streaks.

In the past two years, New Hampshire's hoopsters have won only nine games in 32 played, and Coach Henry Swasey is looking for a way out.

He'll take his chances with two sophomores. Whether they both will be in the opening line-up against Colby, Dec. 12, is still a question, but one thing is certain. If the pair produces in varsity work the way it did as freshmen, a number of Swasey's troubles will be over.

The first of the two is Art Zitrides of Manchester, brother of Gus who did so much for Dartmouth's football line a few years back. The other is Red Davis of Stamford, Conn., whose football connections come even closer. He started a number of games at half-back for the Wildcats this fall.

Last winter Zitrides captained the freshmen hoopmen. For 302 out of a possible 320 minutes he played right forward on a team whose only loss was a 31-to-30 verdict at the hands of Tufts. Art compounded 133 points during 10 games—60 field goals, 13 foul shots. Against Exeter and Tilton he piled up 22 points each and against St. Anselm's freshmen he earned 21.

His partner, Davis, was an 86-point scorer in 252 minutes of play at left forward. He amassed 40 field goals and six fouls, with his high spot coming against Bridgton when he rolled 10 field goals through the hoop for 20 points.

Of course, there will be others on the floor, men who saw service last year. There will be Capt. Lou Cryans of Berlin and Herb Adams of Milford, forwards; Ken McLeod of Peterborough and Matt Flaherty of Portland, Maine, guards. At present these are the mainstays.

The forwards are rather crowded with talent and Swasey has no center. Zitrides may find himself lining up in that spot three weeks hence.

But Swasey is sure that "Zitrides and Davis will be important men to us this year."

Pro Game Thursday

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 26 (AP)—Carl Storck, president of the National Professional Football League, announced last night that the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh game, rained out Sunday, would be played at Philadelphia next Thursday.

Storck had said earlier that the game would be delayed until after the Philadelphia-Washington game Sunday.

Amherst Elects Decastro

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 26 (AP)—Allen J. Decastro, Jr., of South Norwalk Conn., among the high scorers in the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League, was elected captain of the 1941 Amherst soccer team today. He plays left wing.

William Alfs Resigns

DETROIT, Nov. 26 (AP)—Resignation of William Alfs as president of the Detroit Lions, of the National Professional Football League, has been announced by Fred L. Mandel, Jr., owner of the club. Mandel said that he would assume the presidency of the team which he purchased last spring.

Alfs, a Detroit attorney, said the pressure of other business made it impossible for him to continue to devote time to the operation of the Lions.

Wesleyan Leader

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—James L. Carrier, of Maplewood, N. J., has been elected captain of the 1941 Wesleyan football team. Carrier, a junior, played at fullback this season, and was one of Wesleyan's most consistent ground gainers.

Robert Westcott, of Pittsburgh, and Arthur Garland, of Rochester, N. Y., have been named co-managers.

Army Points for Navy

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 26 (AP)—Army entered its final week of football practice yesterday, pointing for a victory over Navy to help salvage what already is West Point's most disastrous gridiron season.

Coach Bill Wood said the squad came out of the Princeton game intact, so that Army is at its fullest strength since mid-season.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Studio orchestra
3:15 "Don Artiste"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Studio orchestra
3:30 News Service; talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Draft Talk	Studio orchestra
3:45 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	George Duffy's Orchestra	Studio orchestra
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"WPA Recreation"; talk.
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"	Drake Civic Symphony	Wilfred Baetz, soloist
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"	Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Songs and organ	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Antonini Concert
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sports
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	R. F. D. Melodies	Memory Lane	Alpineers
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dance Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken in	"Musico"; song guessing	Serenaders; music	"Concert Miniatures"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	Studio Program
8:00 "Court of Missing Heirs"; drama	Ben Bernie's Musical Quiz; Carol Bruce	Ray Bloch's Orchestra; soloist; chorus	Wythe Williams	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 "First Nighter"; sketch; News	"Uncle Jim's Question Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Sentimental Concert"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30		Horace Heidt's Orch	Antonini Concert Series.	King Sisters
8:45			Antonini Concert Series.	"About Today"; drama.
9:00 "We, the People"	"Grand Central Station"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Lew Conrad's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 Inter-News; music,	drama	Sanderson; quiz	News	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	J. Kennedy; music	"Fibber McGee and	American Forum of the	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	"Fires of History"	Molly"; music	Air	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Aloha Land"	Bob Hope Variety Show;	Hockey game, by Frank	Five Star News
10:15 Draft Talk; Concert	"Sales Tax"; debate	guests; orchestra	Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30 Orchestra	"Meet Edward Weeks";	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse"; comedy	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Mario Chandler's Orch
10:45 News of the World	guest, Lincoln Schuster		Ed Mayehoff's Orchestra	Spike Featherston's Or
11:00 Weather; news	News; music; weather	News Service	J. B. Priestley	Neely Plum's Orchestra
11:15 Masterworks of	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Local news; weather	George Olsen's Orchestra	Alpineers
11:30 Music; records	Emil Coleman's Orch	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	George Olsen's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Emil Coleman's Orch	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Double V. Ranch"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy.	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Irene Hanify, organist.	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; 'Musical Time-
8:30 Carl Moore's Revue	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table'
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Mildr'd W. Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club";	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	loists; orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Georgia Mae, songs	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Garden Ramblers
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Phon-O-Quest
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Irene Hanify, organist.	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Phon-O-Quest
11:30 "Big Sister" sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Talk	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Playhouse"; drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone.	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	'Stage Stars'; Interviews	Dramatic sketch	Piano-Organ Program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills, house-	Francis Craig's Orch.	Alexander Thiele Orch
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	Cheer Up Gang	soloist, M. Porter
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Betty Crocker	European news	Sing Song Time
2:15 Joyce Jordan	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"Is Anybody Home?"	Albert Sax, baritone
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Homemakers' Forum	Musical program
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	John Duffy, organist	Studio orchestra
3:15 "About Us"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	Studio orchestra
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Troubadors	Studio orchestra
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Hits and Encores"	Studio orchestra
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	20th Century Serenade	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety.	"Stella Dallas"; serial	20th Century Serenade	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama.	20th Century Serenade	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Star Quest
6:30 News Review	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Sports comment
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Alpineers
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Let's Dance"
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch.	John W. Vandercook	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 comedy drama	drama	"Waltz Time"	dramatic sketch	Attuck's Chorus
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley, m. c.; speaker.	"Hollywood Playhouse"; dramatization; orch.	New England Town Meeting on the Air"; "Can We Avoid War With	"Famous Homes"
8:15				Ruth Williams, songs
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Japan?"; speakers	Religious Program
8:45 dramatist'n; News	night"; dramatic sk.	and the Westerners		Religious Program
9:00 Star Theater; Fred	Thanksgiving Eve; Chick	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Allen; Kenny	Morris, m. c.; guests; or.	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Socarras; Flute and orch.	cal Album"
9:30 Baker; Portland	News; Music	"Mr. District Attorney";	Guy Lombardo and His	"Classical Album"
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	"Frontline Headlines"	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	News
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Two Men and a Girl	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	Mass. Sales Tax Problem	Musical Knowledge	News Service	"Dance Parade," orch.
10:30 Sports Quiz	Red Cross Program	"Kay Kyser's College of	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
10:45 News of the World	Allen Roth's Orchestra.	Musical Knowledge	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Recorded BBC News	The Rhythm Five
11:15 "Master Works of	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Local news; Weather	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Wohl's Sophisticates
11:30 Music"; record-	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra	"Adventures in Rhythm"	"Day's End"
11:45 ings	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Henry Jerome's Orch.	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc
For Wednesday, Nov. 27		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:45 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 13.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Feature Program; Songs; Erasebet Meszaros; Dance Music; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestra Selections by the Chuo Symphony Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Music Students from Stuttgart. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m., DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Here Lies the Nazi." Col. M. G. Christie. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.52 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Ready to Turn the Page

By a Staff Artist

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 23
At Lancaster, Pa.: University of Delaware 3, Franklin and Marshall College 2.

McGowan and Mack Featured Act In Coming Ice Show

Everett McGowan of St. Paul, Minn., who is teamed with Ruth Mack as one of the headlined acts of the "Ice Capades of 1941," the mammoth ice extravaganza which will come to Boston Garden on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4.

McGowan has the enviable record of being the first world champion speed skater, a professional hockey player and now one of the great stars of the figure skating world.

With his lovely partner, Ruth Mack, the team of McGowan and Mack present routines that have acrobatic thrill, the greatest of which is their sensational Apache Dance.

Apache Dances have been presented on practically every stage in the world. However, it was left to the genius of these two stars to present the first Apache Dance on ice. Apache Dances on the stage are much easier to execute, but on the ice it tests the skill of the skater because it requires unusual timing and speed without losing the grace of figure skating technique.

McGowan and Mack are featured in several exciting numbers during the performance of "Ice Capades of 1941," which has been produced on a lavish scale by the noted director of Radio City Music Hall, Russell Markert.

Southern California Basketball Plans—Correspondent Picks All-Coast Backfield

Coast Champions to Start With Yuletide Court Trip

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—With its gridiron squad proving a disappointment this season, the University of Southern California has turned its attention to the coming basketball season.

Its quintet, the defending champs for the Pacific Coast Conference, will open the 1940-41 season with a Christmas vacation barn-storming trip through Texas and Oklahoma, according to Trojan Athletic Director Willis O. Hunter.

Coach Sam Barry, starting practice for his cagers this week, announced the following Yuletide vacation schedule: Dec. 16 and 17, Rice Institute at Houston; Dec. 18, Southern Methodist at Dallas; Dec. 20, Phillips 66 at Oklahoma City, and Dec. 21, Oklahoma A. & M. at Stillwater.

Graduation Losses

Although he is faced by heavy graduation losses, Coach Barry hopes to produce a strong successor to the Southern California team which won the conference title and went to the semifinals of the N. C. A. A. championships last spring.

Only Capt.-Elect Jack Lipper, the nimble-footed sharpshooting guard of the champ team, is left for the new squad. Despite his losses, Barry can line up a first team of lettermen by promoting four men from last season's second quintet.

In contrast to S. C.'s 1939-40 team which had little height, but which attained its success mainly through speed and floor finesse, the Trojans of the coming season will be bigger and more rugged. Because of this difference, Barry probably will go in for ball control and a set type of offense rather than fast breaks.

* * *

Both the S. C. gridders and the Bruins from the University of California at Los Angeles are girding themselves for their fracas Saturday at the Coliseum. This week will find a surfeit of "big games" all up and down the Coast. All teams in the Pacific Coast Conference are playing their traditional rivals: Stanford vs. California; Oregon vs. Oregon State, and Washington vs. Washington State.

Stanford is assured of the Rose Bowl game, but it is not certain that its competitor will be the Texas Aggies, as has been expected since Cornell toppled off its undefeated throne.

Choice In Question

The rumor has been heard in Southern California that the Texas team is every bit as anxious to play Tennessee in the Cotton Bowl as Stanford in the Rose Bowl. It is said that Texas would like to settle once and for all the question of the best team in the South.

If that is the case, it leaves the Cards from Palo Alto "up a stump" for a choice of worthy opposition.

For the local contest Saturday, Headman Howard Jones is attempting to make a valiant effort to turn the Trojans' mediocre season into a successful one by conquering U. C. L. A. and then Notre Dame.

He is centralizing his immediate efforts on ways to stop Jackie Robinson's break-away runs and how to smear Bruin passes, which have been mighty good this season.

Looking back over the 1940 season to date, Trojan fans find that their difficulties on the gridiron have been caused virtually as much by the injury "hex" as by the ability of their opposition. When the season opened with only fair replacements for the missing (and sadly missed) 20 lettermen of 1939, it was generally conceded by football critics that the Trojans still had enough good boys on hand to be a top-flight team IF they could get by without mishap to key men. Unfortunately, this they were unable to do.

Must Find Something

The Bruins, however, will have to find that certain "something" which inspired them when they humbled the Washington State team Nov. 16. They certainly didn't have it last Saturday when they met the Washington Huskies at the Coliseum and lost 41 to 0. With one exception, when the Uclans took the ball from their own 20-yard line to the Washington seven in 11 plays, only to lose it on a fumble, the Washington team was the aggressor all afternoon.

The Bruins received the opening kickoff and after four plays relinquished the ball on the Washington 17-yard line. The Huskies powered their way 73 yards in 12 plays for their first score. The second quarter was scoreless, but the onslaught really began after halftime. The Huskies were able to tally two more scores in the third canto, while in the last quarter they waded through the Bruin team with hardly any opposition. Of three touchdowns in the final quarter, but one was really earned. The other two came as the result of a Bruin fumble and an intercepted pass.

In a word, it just wasn't the Bruins' day.

* * *

Par-cracking golfers of international fame will come to Southern California for the $1,500 MacDonald Smith Open tournament at Oakmont Club, Dec. 19 to 22, inclusive, according to Joe Novak, Southern California P. G. A. president, just back from the national P. G. A. meeting in Chicago.

"I talked to many of the boys in the East," he said, "and they told me they were planning to make the trip here both for the Oakmont event and the annual Los Angeles Open."

Certain starters at Oakmont include Ralph Guldahl, Willie Goggin, Fred Morrison, Willie Hunter, George Von Elm, Olin Dutra, Ray Mangrum, Lloyd Mangrum, and Macdonald Smith.

* * *

Roy Russing, new Pacific Coast midget auto racing champ, won the 37½-mile Grand Prix last week at Gilmore Stadium, closing the mighty midget racing season here.

Most Eligible for Rose Bowl at Moment

Wide World

PALO ALTO, Calif. Regulars of Stanford, the surprise football team of the year, favored to defeat their traditional rival, California, on Saturday and clinch the Pacific Coast honors and the Rose Bowl bid. Left to right: Line—Fred Meyer, Bruno Banducci, Dick Palmer, Vic Lindskog, Red Taylor, Ed Stamm and Stan Graff. Backs—Hugh Gallarneau, Milt Vucinich, Frank Albert and Pete Kmetovic. With his players is Coach Clark Shaughnessy.

Stanford, Washington, W. S. C. And Oregon S. C. Represented

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Every year at this time each sports writer considers it his duty to select an all-star team. By what right non-expert writers formulate "expert" opinions has never been ascertained, but rather than go against precedent, this correspondent will indulge in a bit of all-star gazing.

Instead of naming an all-America team, or even an all-Coast Conference eleven, this correspondent has decided that the naming of an all-Coast backfield is the conscientious limit of his opinionating.

To name, in addition, the seven best linemen on the Coast takes more knowledge than he has gathered from press box views and play-by-play game pictures of the contests away from home. About the only time a lineman is noticed is when he tackles a back for a big loss or recovers a fumble. Often it is the man who takes out the interference that deserves the credit, and many times the tackle is awarded by the press to the man who gets up last from the pile-up. Also, a lineman's offensive ability is rarely judged correctly.

Accepted Standards

There are, however, more or less accepted standards by which we may scrutinize the backfield men—running, punting, passing, generalship, blocking, etc. So getting down to the specific, this column nominates for all-Coast backfield:

Quarterback: Frank Albert, Stanford.
Halfback: Bill Sewell, Washington State.
Halfback: Dean McAdams, Washington.
Fullback: Jim Kisselburgh, Oregon State.

Possibly you disagree. Now we are not saying this is the best balanced backfield. No, if picking the best backfield to use in an actual game, we see none better than the present Stanford quartet of Albert, Pete Kmetovic, Hugh Gallarneau, and Norm Standlee.

But all-star backfields are chosen for individual performance and value to teams, for deserving men who are standouts of the Conference. The above-mentioned all-star backfield fails to include any great running back—yet there was no running back who deserved the post more than any of these four. Jackie Robinson of U. C. L. A. is generally acknowledged as the best runner on the Coast, yet Robinson was out of action part of the season and had two poor ball games, while the above four were consistent at all times.

Stanford Spark Plug

Albert will be the unanimous choice of all-star team pickers. As the spark plug of the Stanford Rose Bowl eleven, Frank deserves much credit. The transformation of a 1939 sophomore known only for his many mistakes, to a shrewd, sharp-passing, long-kicking quarterback who can seemingly do no wrong is an unusual record of progress.

Sewell is the satellite of the Washington State eleven, and according to the latest figures of the American Football Statistical Bureau is the leading passer in the nation. He has thrown touchdown passes in almost every game, and is better than average in the rest of the backfield detail.

McAdams and Kisselburgh gain their rating for three years of consistent performance in every department of the game. McAdams is best known for his long and accurate punting, but Coach Jim Phelan also considers him one of the best blockers on the Coast, and the statistics show his ability at passing and running. Last week's U. C. L. A. game is a fair example of McAdams' ability.

Phelan instructed McAdams to punt away from Robinson. McAdams punted five times. Robinson watched the first four sail out of bounds with no chance of return. The fifth punt, near the end of the half, was kept in bounds by McAdams so as not to stop the clock, and Robinson returned it 25 yards. Despite the yardage lost through kicking out of bounds, McAdams averaged 45.1 yards per kick. Add to this, two touchdown passes and one scored himself by running, and you appreciate the Washington senior.

One-Man Gang

Kisselburgh is the one-man gang of an Oregon State team that has rated high for the past three seasons. He is without par at linebacking, is a hard-driving runner, shoots accurate passes when needed, does a good job with the Oregon State punting chores, and is a fine blocker. You couldn't ask for more, and most of the Conference coaches are relieved to see Kisselburgh graduate.

There are many other worthy backfield men on the coast, such as Tony Canadeo of Gonzaga, Bob Peoples of U. S. C., Kmetovic of Stanford, and Jim Jurkovich of California, to name a few, yet the all-around ability and consistency of the already named foursome seems superior to the brilliant individual efforts of the others.

Toronto Stars Closing In On Detroit Player

MONTREAL, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs, who are leading the National Hockey League standing, again are engaged in the business of proving that there's nothing like constant pressure by players who can score as a means of winning hockey games.

While no Toronto player so far has caught up with Syd Howe, Detroit's star play-maker, in the matter of scoring points, six of them are among the first 20 on the current statistical list issued from league headquarters. Syl Apps moved into second place during the past week with eight points, two less than Howe, while Gordon Drillon, right winger on the same line with Apps, is tied for third another point behind.

These two have accounted for seven of the Leafs' 24 goals. Hank Goldup, Nick Metz, Wally Stanowski, and Pete Langelle have scored nine more, and Sweeney Schriner, who isn't among the top 20 players, has made four. Detroit and Chicago tied for second in team scoring and placed 2-3 in the standing, have four players each in the first 20.

Howe took the undisputed lead during the week which ended with Sunday's games, scoring three goals to add to his previous seven-point total. He now has four goals and six assists, leading the league in the latter department. Chicago's George Allen and Tony Demers of Montreal have scored five goals apiece to lead the snipers.

Pat Egan, New York Americans' rookie, heads the penalty parade with 15 minutes.

The leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Howe, Detroit	4	6	10
Apps, Toronto	4	4	8
Allen, Chicago	3	4	7
March, Chicago	3	4	7
Drillon, Toronto	3	4	7
Motter, Detroit	4	2	6
Hextall, Rangers	3	3	6
Demers, Montreal	3	0	6
Conacher, Boston	4	1	5
Goldup, Toronto	3	2	5
N. Metz, Toronto	2	3	5
Stanowski, Toronto	2	3	5
Trudel, Montreal	2	3	5
Langelle, Toronto	2	3	5
Giesebrecht, Detroit	2	3	5
Bruneteau, Detroit	2	3	5
W. Carse, Chicago	1	4	5
Thoms, Chicago	1	4	5
Watson, Rangers	1	4	5
Cowley, Boston	1	4	5

Minnesota Leads Nation In Associated Press Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Now that Minnesota has finished its season with eight straight victories and the Western Conference football championship, it is going to take nothing short of an earthquake or its equivalent—a startlingly impressive final performance by Texas A. and M., Stanford or Boston College—to dislodge the Gophers from No. 1 position in the Associated Press ranking poll.

One week away from the final rankings, Minnesota heads the list with 1,562 points—86 more than the Aggies, 298 more than Stanford, and 448 more than Boston College.

Of the 170 voters in this seventh weekly roundup of national opinion, 88 plunked for the Golden Gophers as first choice, 46 for second, 21 for third, 13 for fourth, one for fifth and a solitary unbeliever for eighth place.

For each of the next three teams, there is a critical game on tap this week. The Aggies need to tame Jack Crain and Texas Thursday in order to have two successive seasons without defeat or tie and to become the first successful defending champions in the Southwest Conference.

Stanford, Coast Conference doormat in 1939, must get by its traditional rival, California, Saturday for undisputed right to tread the "welcome" mat that leads into the Rose Bowl. Boston College similarly will come face-to-face with an ancient and honored foe, Holy Cross, which the Eagles need to beat to clinch what they feel sure will be an invitation to play in New Orleans' Sugar Bowl New Year's Day.

Of the first six teams in this week's standing, only one has been beaten. That is Michigan, which lost by one point to Minnesota, but wound up its season so impressively by trimming Ohio State, 40-0, that three of the experts put the Wolverines at the head of the parade and 96 others made them fifth or sixth.

Thus Tommy Harmon and Co. came in ahead of unbeaten and untied Tennessee, with 1,042 points to 959 for the Vols, who make their final stand of the regular season Saturday against Vanderbilt.

Dropped out of the first 10 with a resounding thud is Cornell. The Ithacans already had lost considerable favor for their showing in the game they conceded to Dartmouth, and last Saturday's 22-20 loss to Penn was the blow that pushed them down to 13th place.

With Cornell out, the last four spots went, in order, to Northwestern, beaten by Minnesota and Michigan but which was the team that most conclusively burst the Notre Dame bubble; Nebraska, Big Six champion which plays its last game against Kansas State Saturday, and Georgetown and Penn, each of which came through its schedule with only one loss, though Penn in addition was tied by Harvard.

One undefeated major team, Mississippi State, should have a good chance to crack the select 10 in next week's final standings. The Maroon, held to a tie by Auburn for its only part-way black mark, will play Alabama, defeated only by Tennessee Saturday, and a showing equaling that against Mississippi last week end might lift State up from eleventh place.

The standings (points figured on 10-9-8-7-6, etc., basis, first-place votes in parentheses):

1.—Minnesota	(88)	1,562
2.—Texas A. and M.	(41)	1,476
3.—Stanford	(15)	1,264
4.—Boston College	(15)	1,114
5.—Michigan	(3)	1,042
6.—Tennessee	(8)	959
7.—Northwestern		396
8.—Nebraska		391
9.—Georgetown		229 3-7
10.—Penn		227 3-7

Second ten — 11.—Mississippi State, 177 13-14; 12.—Washington, 135 3-7; 13.—Cornell, 87 3-7; 14.—Fordham, 85; 15.—Santa Clara, 59 3-7; 16.—Southern Methodist, 34; 17.—Alabama, 16½; tie for 18.—Texas Tech and Lafayette, 7 each; tie for 20.—Duke and Hardin-simmons, 5 each.

Also ran—Utah, 4; Oklahoma, 3; Pacific Lutheran, Rice, Notre Dame, Clemson, 2 each; St. Mary's and Duquesne, 1 each.

Friesell Ribbed By Associates For Fifth Down

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25 (AP)—Popular little William H. (Red) Friesell, Jr., got the ribbing of his career yesterday at the hands of the Curbstone Coaches Association which he heads.

It was the grid arbiter's first appearance before the association since his famous fifth-down incident in the Cornell-Dartmouth game. Cornell scored on the extra down but later conceded defeat.

As soon as speechmaking began yesterday, a messenger interrupted to deliver to Friesell a phoney message dated from New Haven:

"Entire student body breathlessly awaiting word from you. Did we really lose? Can't you do something for us?"

It was supposed to be from Yale which lost to Harvard 28-0 with Red doing the refereeing.

Ten minutes later came this fake note from Ohio State, crushed 40-0 by Michigan:

"Wish you had worked our game last Saturday. We needed something."

Then Friesell described a deceptive play that gained 78 yards for Harvard. Not only was the Yale defense fooled but all officials except the field judge chased the wrong man while the ball carrier raced down the other side of the field. Friesell invited more razzing by admitting he pursued the decoy.

But the referee grinned and took his riding, all the while admitting he'd lost a down somewhere and still hadn't found it.

Charley Grimm Comes Back To Cubs as Coach

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—That sport adage—"They don't come back"—didn't apply to Charley Grimm today.

Grimm was back—back as coach on the same baseball team that fired him as manager two and one-half years ago, the Chicago Cubs. James Gallagher, the team's general manager, announced late yesterday that Grimm had been selected as a coach by the new Cub pilot, Jimmy Wilson.

Grimm, one of the game's most popular players and managers, has been a baseball broadcaster since July, 1938, when he was replaced as Cub pilot by Gabby Hartnett. The Cubs, only two weeks ago, dismissed Hartnett and hired Wilson.

A star first baseman for more than a decade in the National League with the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Cubs, Grimm became manager of the Chicago club in August, 1932, replacing Rogers Hornsby. Under Grimm's guidance, the Cubs won pennants in 1932 and 1935. The season that marked his dismissal as Cub pilot, 1938, was the one in which Pitcher Dizzy Dean was bought from the St. Louis Cardinals for $185,000 and three players.

Grimm probably will coach at first base next season, but it was known that Wilson requested him as an aide because of Grimm's keen sense of humor and ability to handle players of temperament. Dick Spalding of Philadelphia already had been named as the other club coach.

Western Conference Still Opposed to Bowl Contests

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 26 (AP)—There will be no Rose Bowl or other bowl games for the undefeated University of Minnesota football team this year.

Frank G. McCormick, Director of Athletics at Minnesota, announced today that the Gophers closed their season after the Wisconsin game last Saturday and they will not play in any post-season games.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—Neither Minnesota's championship Gophers nor any other Western Conference football team will participate in this winter's Rose Bowl game, according to sources close to conference athletic affairs.

As reports from other sections of the country today continued to mention Minnesota as a possible Rose Bowl participant, usually reliable observers here were contending:

(1) That the Western Conference, at its scheduled meeting Dec. 6-7, would not approve conference participation in the bowl games and,

(2) That even should such participation be approved, Minnesota would not be the team to represent the Big Ten in the gridiron extravaganza Jan. 1 at Pasadena, Calif.

For one thing, Minnesota went definitely on record last Oct. 17 against conference participation in post season games. For another, it is pointed out, invitations to participate in the game are not presented unless it is known in advance, after "feelers" have gone out, that the invitation would be accepted.

Wisconsin, in addition to Minnesota, formally has gone on record against post season games. Purdue's faculty yesterday voted against the Rose Bowl idea, and Northwestern and Illinois are known to be opposed to it. Thus, five schools are believed to be in opposition—a majority inasmuch as Chicago, having abandoned the sport, is not expected to vote on the proposition.

Ohio State, Indiana and Michigan reportedly favor conference participation, while Iowa's board in control of athletics, according to Dr. Karl E. Leib, its chairman, is "heartily in favor" of allowing Minnesota to go to the Rose Bowl. Michigan, it was reported, will vote on the question Saturday.

There was a strong feeling here that if the conference unexpectedly approved the idea, Michigan would represent the Big Ten. Michigan, with its All-America Tom Harmon a standout back in the nation, lost only to Minnesota this season, dropping a 7-6 decision.

Last Sept. 7, the conference faculty committee postponed action on the Rose Bowl question. Those close to the picture here contend that that deferment killed any chance of the circuit having a representative in this winter's Rose Bowl contest.

Harmon Chosen No. 1 By the Maxwell Club

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26 (AP)—Tommy Harmon, Michigan's great halfback, was chosen by the Maxwell Memorial Club yesterday as the Nation's No. 1 football player for 1940.

He will receive the award at the club's annual dinner here on Dec. 17.

Nile Kinnick, of Iowa, received the award last year. Davey O'Brien, of Texas Christian, was honored in 1938 and Clint Frank, of Yale, in 1937.

Well Coached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—No one can say that Auburn's James Samford, a valuable junior end in football, was not well-coached in high school at Sidney Lanier in his home town of Montgomery. His four high school mentors were Coaches Country Oliver, Vanderbilt; John Cain, Alabama; Joe Riley, Alabama, and Berney Acton, Howard.

Piedmont Makes Bid

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP) — Piedmont High School's football team has put in a bid to play Miami (Fla.) High School for the national prep championship, Edward (Slip) Madigan, former St. Mary's College football coach, announces.

Maynard Is Released

FEDERALSBURG, Md. (AP)—Release of Don Maynard, former Holy Cross athlete, as manager of the Federalsburg team of the Eastern Shore baseball league was announced recently by General Manager W. K. Knotts.

Indiana Harriers Win Title

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 26 (AP) — The University of Indiana won the 1940 national collegiate cross-country team championship here yesterday, scoring 65 points to defeat nine opponents.

The individual title went to Gilbert Dodds, of Ashland College, who set a record for the meet and four-mile course of 20:30.2. The previous best time was 20:30.9 set by Walter Mehl, Wisconsin, in 1939.

More than 50 yards behind Dodds came Oliver Hunter, Notre Dame, second in 20:40 and Tom Fields, Maryland, third in 20:44.

Michigan Normal was only three points behind Indiana in the team competition, scoring 68 for second place. Rhode Island State was third with 91, and Michigan State, defending champion, was fourth, with 102.

Other team scores were: Notre Dame, 115; Ohio State, 123; Drake, 163; Oberlin, 193; Alfred, 195, and Earlham, 228.

Indiana's victory gives its teams a record of two championships out of the three meets. The first title was won by the Hoosiers in 1938.

Individual finishers included: Bob Nichols, Rhode Island State, fourth; Wayne Tolliver, Indiana, fifth; Tom Quinn, Michigan Normal, sixth; Bill Smith, Penn State, seventh; Phil Leibowitz, Idaho, eighth; Earl Mitchell, Butler, ninth; Duane Zemper, Michigan Normal, tenth.

Judge League Head

TACOMA, Wash. (AP)—Judge J. Stanley Webster of Spokane, retired federal jurist, has been elected president of the Western International Baseball league.

Judge Webster, who retired from the federal bench in 1938 after 15 years' service, has been a prominent public figure in eastern Washington for more than three decades.

Yale Elects Bartholemy

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale football lettermen have unanimously elected Alan E. Bartholemy of Portland, Ore., an end, as next season's captain. He succeeds Harold B. Whiteman, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn.

Aggies Favored

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Texas A. and M. is the overwhelming favorite of the Monday Quarterbacks Club, which contains most members of the Sugar Bowl Executive Committee, as a participant in the Sugar Bowl, it has been announced, and any committee members who voted did so merely as individuals.

Club members were asked to select the game they would rather see, naming both teams and giving first and second choices. The Aggies were named as a first-choice participant on 56 of the 58 ballots cast, with Tennessee given as the opponent 34 times, Boston College 11, Michigan seven and Minnesota four.

Kubie Chosen

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP)—Donald A. Kubie of New York City has been elected captain of Yale's 150-pound football team. The Eli's lightweights tied this past season with the University of Pennsylvania for the Eastern Intercollegiate League championship.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Toronto	6	2	0	24	23	12
Detroit	5	1	4	18	16	10
Chicago	3	3	2	18	19	8
Boston	2	3	3	16	17	7
Rangers	3	1	2	13	10	6
Americans	2	5	1	11	17	5
Canadiens	1	5	3	15	23	4

Yale and Penn Share Title In 150-Pound Loop

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 26 (AP)—Yale and Pennsylvania shared the Eastern Intercollegiate Lightweight Football League championship today as the final standing showed each with five victories and one defeat.

Yale finished its season last Friday with a victory over Lafayette and Pennsylvania kept pace by beating Cornell Saturday in the last game of the season.

The league championship is decided on points—two for a victory and one for a tie—and the Toy Bulldogs and Quakers had 10 apiece. Villanova was third with eight points on four triumphs.

By tying for the crown, Yale and Pennsylvania got a half-leg each on the George Foster Sanford Memorial Trophy awarded annually. Three legs are needed for permanent possession. Princeton, which finished fifth, has two and a half legs; Yale, two; Rutgers, two, and Pennsylvania, a half.

The final standings:

Team	W	L	T	Pts*
Pennsylvania	5	1	0	10
Yale	5	1	0	10
Villanova	4	2	0	8
Rutgers	3	3	0	6
Princeton	2	3	1	5
Cornell	1	4	1	3
Lafayette	0	6	0	0

*Two points for win; one for tie.

W. & M. vs. Indians

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. (AP)—Carl Voyles, William and Mary Athletic Director, has announced a nine-game football schedule for 1941 which includes an intersectional contest with Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.

Dartmouth replaces Virginia on the W. & M. schedule. Other opponents are the same as met during the season just ended, which saw the Braves win their first State grid championship.

Women's Bowling Congress

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 26 (AP)—The 24th annual Women's International Bowling Congress at Los Angeles will open May 15, it was officially announced here. Mrs. Alberta E. Crowe, national publicity chairman of the WIBC, said the final entry figure would set the length of the tournament, expected to run about a month. Record entry for the event was 1,185 teams in the 1940 classic in Syracuse.

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The Sun
NEW YORK

Out of every $1,000 spent for automobiles in New York City, $740 is spent by the top 25% of New York's families. The Sun's growing circulation is concentrated in this profit group. For the 6 months ended September 30, 1940, The Sun's report to the Audit Bureau of Circulations showed 312,112 average daily net paid circulation—a gain of 16,305 over the same period in 1939 and the greatest circulation for any corresponding period in The Sun's history!

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Export Excess in 10 Months Totals $1,225,380,000

Business and Industry

Costs of Home Furnishings Up Due to Defense

CHICAGO (AP)—Increased demand for labor in defense projects and rising costs of raw materials, induced by the national armament program are becoming major problems in the home furnishing trade, a survey reported.

Percy Wilson, managing director of the Merchandise Mart, reported that a study of manufacturing and sales figures of 1,982 lines showed that sales had slowed up because of labor and production difficulties rather than a slump in consumer purchasing.

The China, glass and pottery industry took their salesmen off the road 30 to 60 days earlier than any time in their history due to their inability to accept more orders until January 1, Mr. Wilson said. Sales totals in October slumped 31.5 per cent from September records and 20.3 per cent from the same period a year ago, although the year's business up to November 1 showed an increase of 29.8 per cent over 1939.

Small home appliance manufacturers lost available business but showed a 27 per cent increase over October, 1939 and a gain of 5 per cent over September. Few organizations have accepted orders since November 1 and will be able to write orders again until January.

Raw material expense has increased from 5 to 20 per cent during the last three months and prices have been advanced 10 per cent, Mr. Wilson stated.

Furniture sales rose 20.7 per cent above a year ago and 4.6 per cent above the previous month. Floor coverings and upholstery fabrics showed a 10.8 per cent decrease from September and 15.5 per cent from a year ago, but factories were operating at capacity. Curtain and drapery manufacturers reported a 4 per cent increase in sales over September and 12 per cent over 1939.

Linens, domestics and bedding manufactures were 12.1 per cent higher than in September and 25 per cent ahead of a year ago.

Lamp sales were 18 per cent ahead of a year ago; giftware sales 32.4 per cent greater and housewares sales 22.7 per cent ahead of a year ago.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Seidman and Seidman, accountants, reported that plant activity in the nation's furniture industry during October was the highest for any month since October 1937.

The report found that the industry operated on an average of 43½ hours per week during the month and that many plants ran double shifts in some departments. Coincident with this activity was a 14 per cent increase in factory pay rolls over September and an 18 per cent gain over October 1939, while there was a four per cent increase in the number of employees in October as compared with September and an 11 per cent gain as compared with October of a year ago.

Unfilled and new orders for October, while respectively four and seven per cent less than September, were 29 and 13 per cent better than October 1939.

The report also stated that for the first 10 months of 1940 business booked by the industry was 11 per cent better than 1939.

U. S. Navy Awards Big Plane Contract

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy awarded a $73,313,000 contract for planes to the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif.

Types, numbers, delivery dates and other details were withheld, but it was understood that the order was for additional long-range, four-motor scouting craft such as the company has been turning out for the Navy.

Crop 'Emergency Year' Declared in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The crop year 1940-41 has been declared an "emergency year" within the meaning of the Prarie Farm Assistance Act, Agriculture Minister Gardiner said in the House of Commons.

The statement was made in answer to a query from Gordon Ross, Saskatchewan Liberal.

This declaration makes operative the acreage bonus provisions of the act, under which bonuses ranging from $1 to $2 an acre may be paid to wheat farmers in areas where average production is less than 12 bushels an acre.

An emergency year may be declared under the act when the price of wheat is less than 80 cents a bushel. Because the price has been less than 80 cents since last spring, it had been generally assumed that this would be declared an emergency year.

Christiana Securities Co. To Pay $34.75 Dividend

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Directors of the Christiana Securities Co., of Delaware, an investing company controlled by the du Pont interests, declared a dividend of $34.75 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Nov. 25. The concern paid $33.25 a share each in September, June and March of this year. In 1939 the dividends totaled $136.60 a share.

As of Dec. 31, 1939, the company held over 3,000,000 shares of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. common stock and other securities.

In Commerce Job

Harris & Ewing

Wayne C. Taylor

Whose nomination by President Roosevelt as Undersecretary of Commerce has been confirmed by the Senate. He succeeds Edward J. Noble, resigned. Mr. Taylor was executive assistant to George Peek when Mr. Peek was Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, and later served as Vice-President of the Export-Import Bank.

Rise in Federal Loan Cotton To 1,921,514 Bales

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stocks of 1940-grown cotton stored by growers under Government loans increased 271,000 bales during the week ended Nov. 18:

The Agriculture Department, reporting this, said this cotton now totaled 1,921,514 bales. The loans amounted to $92,744,521.

Loans by states included:

Alabama, 70,103 bales and $3,369,962; Arizona, 21,921 and $1,056,617; Arkansas, 66,386 and $3,169,271; California, 40,223 and $2,044,927; Florida, 151 and $7,320; Georgia, 125,914 and $6,054,462; Louisiana, 63,816 and $3, 096,780.

Mississippi, 49,002 and $2,261,730; Missouri, 5,004 and $236,862; New Mexico, 686 and $32,962; North Carolina, 19,009 and $916,233; Oklahoma, 79,678 and $3,784,233; South Carolina, 88,074 and $4,501,912; Tennessee, 6,432 and $318,126; Texas, 1,036,128 and $49,947,713; and Virginia, 51 and $2,526.

Loans to co-operatives amounting to $10,182,675 were made on 210,608 bales.

Loans to Business Still Expanding

WASHINGTON (AP) — Banks in the Atlanta and St. Louis districts took the lead last week in expanding business loans primarily for defense industries.

The Federal Reserve Board said that these two districts accounted for $5,000,000 each of the $13,000,000 increase in such loans in the week ended Nov. 20 among banks of 101 leading cities. This was the eighth consecutive week of such increases, but usually New York or Chicago banks were in the van of the movement.

In the eight weeks, banks of the 101 cities have expanded their business commitments $333,000,000 to a total of $4,908,000,000. This figure was $520,000,000 larger than a year ago.

Canadian Tobacco Firms Face Charges

EDMONTON (CP) — Charges of conspiracy and restraint of trade were filed against 40 tobacco manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors here by H. J. Wilson, solicitor for the Alberta Attorney-General's department.

Six charges under the combines investigation act were laid against each defendant. Charges against 44 tobacco companies and individuals which have been stayed by the crown were previously laid under the criminal code.

While the majority of the defendants were the same as in the original charges, six of the original defendant companies have been dropped and two have been added.

Cease and Desist Order For N. Y. Lingerie Firm

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had ordered Junior League Lingerie, Inc., of (158 Madison Ave.) New York, engaged in the sale of women's apparel, to discontinue use of the words "Junior League."

The commission said it had found that the name Junior League "has for many years been associated in the minds of a substantial portion of the purchasing public" with the non-profit, charitable organizations formed by young women in many cities throughout the country.

The commission added that it had found the respondent, through the use of tags, labels and other mediums had represented that its products were sponsored or approved by the Junior League, when "in truth and in fact, none of the respondent's products are sponsored or approved by the Junior League and the respondent is not connected in any way with the organization and has no authority from the organization to use its name to designate the respondent's products."

U. S. Exports In October Up Substantially

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Airplane and other war material shipments boosted United States merchandise exports from $295,000,000 in September to $343,000,000 in October.

September had been one of the smallest shipment months in a year, but Commerce Department figures today showed October exports restored trade to about the average since the war began.

Imports also increased, from $195,000,000 in September to $207,000,000 in October.

Heavy Export Excess

October figures brought exports for the first ten months of the year to $3,374,010,000 and imports to $2,148,630,000, and caused an export excess of $1,225,380,000—one of the largest margin in many years.

In the ten months of last year, exports amounted to $2,516,678,000 and imports were $1,835,816,000, giving an export excess of $680,862,000—about half the excess so far this year.

One of the sharpest rises was in exports of aircraft and parts, most of which went to the British Empire.

October shipments totaled $31,400,000 and included 335 planes and 648 engines, while September aeronautical exports amounted to $22,900,000 and included 284 planes and 441 engines.

Other export increases in October over September were: Automobiles, trucks and parts, from $15,700,000 to $22,500,000; industrial machinery, from $36,900,000 to $43,600,000; and copper and brass, from $7,400,000 to $13,600,000.

Smaller increases were made in shipments of crude petroleum, gasoline and other motor fuel, lubricating oil, tires and other rubber products, electrical machinery, and firearms and ammunition. One of the few items to decrease, however, was iron and steel semi-manufactures.

Smaller Rise in Farm Exports

A Commerce Department statement noted that although exports of agricultural products increased from $22,000,000 in September to $33,000,000 in October, this rise was less than usually occurred at this season. At this time of year, the statement said, agricultural shipments formerly accounted for 30 per cent of all exports, but now amounted only to 10 per cent.

Cotton and corn shared in the somewhat greater agricultural shipments.

Although a geographical analysis of October exports will not be available for several days, officials indicated that about half of all the exports went to the British Empire.

Among commodities contributing to the increase in merchandise imports were raw silk, unmanufactured wool, raw cotton, unmanufactured jute, coffee, cotton and wool manufactures, rubber, tin, nickel, and manganese. Silk imports, which totaled 6,152,000 pounds worth $15,700,000 in October, were the largest in any month for a year.

Corporate Earnings Reported in Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued during the week showing profits per common share included:

	1940	1939
Quarter Ended Oct. 31		
Westinghouse Electric	$1.65	$1.24
Quarter Ended Sept. 30		
Briggs Mfg.	.02	.01
Celanese	1.24	.62
Int. Nickel	.54	.57
Mid-Continent Petroleum	.23	.26
L. C. Smith & Corona	.29	
United Air Lines	.48	.37
United Aircraft	1.12	.80
Western Union	.67	.83
Quarter Ended Aug. 30		
Walker-Gooderham & Worts	2.22	1.21
Nine Months Ended Sept. 30		
Anaconda Copper	2.79	1.34
American Hawaiian S. S.	6.43	.92
Columbian Carbon	4.50r	4.41
Electric Auto-Lite	3.30	3.21
Fairchild Aviation	1.25	.87
Gt. Northern Paper	2.21	
Greyhound Corp	1.33	1.92
National Container	2.07	.48
National Oil Products	2.93	2.78
Parke Davis	1.20	1.45
United Carbon	2.71	2.78

Railroad Awards Big Orders for Equipment

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad announced contracts for approximately $5,000,000 worth of rolling equipment had been awarded to five companies.

E. C. McHugh, Assistant to the President, said orders for 650 hopper-type cars went to Pullman-Standard Car Company; 300 box cars of the Greenville Steel Car Company; 50 flat cars to Magor Car Corporation: five Texas-type large locomotives to the Baldwin Locomotive works; and two eight-wheeled switching locomotives to the American Locomotive Company.

Mr. McHugh did not disclose the amount of the individual contracts but said the agreements called for delivery within eight months or a year.

Stocks of Lead Decline To Two Weeks Supply

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of lead in the hands of refiners dropped to 35,386 tons at the end of October, or about two weeks supplies at the current rate of shipments, the American Bureau of Metal statistics reported.

Stocks on Sept. 30 totaled 41,292 tons and on Oct. 31 last year 73,963 tons.

Production in October was boosted to 56,000 tons from 51,441 in September and was far ahead of 42,563 a year ago. Shipments jumped to 62,496 from 53,456 tons in September but fell short of the 66,060 in October, 1939.

Mexican Metal Market Seen Virtually Cornered by Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Japan's penetration of the Mexican metals market dramatizes the great potentialities of the United States' southern neighbor as a producer of war materials. Shiploads of war supplies have been leaving the Pacific port of Manzanillo since early in June, bound for Japan, Manchukuo and perhaps Germany, and Japanese agents here have virtually cornered the metals market for the past two months.

Success of the Japanese activities here is due to the fact that they are overbidding other purchasers on all war supplies. United States buyers refuse to meet the Japanese price and the small mining groups, while preferring to sell to democratic rather than axis powers, declare that they cannot afford to lose the 5 per cent profit which their Japanese sales pay.

Embargo Lifted

A temporary embargo on metals shipments to Japan, ordered 10 days ago by President Cardenas, lasted only three days and in a recent interview President Cardenas stated that there was no reason for embargoing shipments to Japan since she is a power with which Mexico maintains friendly diplomatic relations.

The reported cancellation of a large contract for oil development granted to Japanese interests also proved, upon investigation, to be not a cancellation but a requirement for additional financing by the Compania Mexican Veracruzana, holding the contract. Thirty days was given for 3,400,000 pesos of additional capital to be provided in order for the Japanese to retain their contract to explore and exploit national petroleum reserves in the state of Veracruz.

Following the brief setback to Japan's penetration the way was cleared for the shipment of large stores of war supplies waiting at Manzanillo. The Rakuyo Maru, a Japanese freighter, is now transporting materials along with the Kinta Maru.

Carrying War Materials

Cargoes which these two boats will carry to Japan include: 15,000 barrels of gas oil, suitable for naval purposes; 790 flasks of mercury, valued at 1,500,000 pesos; 14 sacks of molybdenum; 2,000 tons fluorospar; five tons of scrap nickel; five tons of mica; 39 tons of lead, and two carloads of scrap electrolytic copper.

Apart from these shipments Japanese agents have ordered at least 360 additional flasks of mercury and have placed a standing order for all mica that can be produced here. Mica is a vital material for radio purposes.

Such orders emphasize the availability of Mexico's war materials. An authoritative investigation recently made here discloses that many other metals are waiting to be produced. The essentials for increasing such production are thorough and scientific exploration, peace between capital and labor, and added investment.

Specifically the following metals are found, all capable of increased production, in many instances of production on a large scale:

Antimony, located in the states of Queretaro, Oaxaca, Sonora, San Luis Potosi, Hidalgo, Guerrero and in Lower California.

Manganese, for which a search is now being made for increased production in the United States, is available here in San Luis Potosi, Duranga, Zacatecas, Sonora and Lower California.

Mercury is found in Chihuahua, Durango, San Luis Potosi and Guerrero and tin, a metal which the United States urgently needs, is found in deposits in eleven states.

Molybdenum, essential for making the alloy with aluminum to build airplanes, is found here in Sonora and Sinaloa and fluorospar, which creates deadly poison gas, is known to be in Chihuahua, Coahuila and Guerrero.

Other metals found in quantity are tulol, graphite, vanadium, cadmium, tungsten, all capable of increased production. The rare metal beryllium is found here but has never been exploited.

Oil Available

Smaller deposits known here which can be produced, but not in sizable quantities, include aluminum, chromium, mica, quartz crystal and asbestos.

Mexico's oil is of course available in unknown quantities, particularly from the great Poza Rica field located on the Gulf Coast, but its production has been reduced during the past year because of lack of foreign markets and the embargo against it maintained by Great Britain and by some companies in the United States. Should an agreement be reached on this agitated question production can be increased immediately.

One of the major aspects of this mineral survey is that the majority of the war materials are produced by small miners, prospectors and labor co-operatives. All of these producers are in need of capital and above all else of a steady market and fair, steady price. Should the United States make an effort to provide these, and meet Japan's prices, increased production would be provided for us in a market which offers no hazards in transportation.

Office Building Space Declared Being Taken Up Rapidly Throughout the U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — If you're looking for office space you'd better get right at it. There is still plenty of room available, but it's growing smaller and smaller. Office building occupancy today in fact is 83.29 per cent for the nation, according to the magazine Skyscraper Management. This is still below normal, but it compares with 82.95 per cent last May, and the low of 72.43 per cent in January, 1934.

This influx of tenants is expected to continue but there is no talk of new building yet. Folks in this field as a matter of fact go to some lengths to advise against any new building for some time to come. They point—and rather deprecatingly—to the burdensome overbuilding back in the 20's.

"It is hoped," says E. A. Hart, Chairman of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers Committee on Renting, "that a policy will prevail of utilizing to the fullest extent facilities that now exist, rather than creating new space where there is an over-supply."

The increase in number of occupants, or at least in the proportion of occupancy, is attributed to the general uplift in business, but it is pointed out that office building occupancy figures reflect business changes with a lag of as much as 12 to 18 months.

It is recognized too that in some large cities, Chicago for example, a large number of out-moded office buildings have been torn down, to be replaced by two-story "tax-payers." This doesn't increase the number of tenants but does increase the proportion of occupied space to total space available.

Today's vacancy of 16.71 per cent represents 35,110,249 square feet out of a total of 210,151,299 in 2,423 buildings located in 111 principal cities, the magazine says it found in its semi-annual survey.

The Southern region leads with only 11.15 per cent vacancies, due perhaps to the fact that there was less over-building in that section during the boom period. The largest gain was in the New England region where 129 buildings, containing 6,376,098 square feet, showed an occupancy of 78.08 per cent, as compared with 75.93 per cent in May.

The proportions elsewhere were Canada, 87.57; middle Atlantic, 83.53; midwest and northern, 80.65; north central, 81.85; Pacific northwest, 82.62; Pacific southwest, 85.01; and southwest, 86.67.

Utility Planning Reorganization

CHICAGO (AP)—Recapitalization of the North West Utilities Company has been proposed by the Middle West Corporation, the parent company, it was announced.

Hearings on the plan have been set by the Securities and Exchange Commission for Dec. 6.

Under the plan, the common stock of North West would be surrendered and cancelled, its preferred stock exchanged for $70 par value common stock and its prior lien stock undisturbed.

The capital would be reduced from $8,346,031 to $5,932,850 and the deficit in the surplus account eliminated.

Military Service Bonus Offered by Carnation Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE — E. H. Stuart, President of Carnation Company announces a bonus benefit plan for any Carnation employee called under the Selective Service Act, or under the National Guard Act of 1940, or otherwise volunteering for army or navy training.

Under this plan the Carnation Company will pay, during each of the first two months of his service, the amount necessary to bring an employee's army compensation up to his normal salary level, up to $250.00 per month. Beyond this period, to any employee serving other than as a commissioned officer, the company extends a scaled percentage of benefits for dependents for a period of ten months.

In the plan the company also announced it would carry the expense of the employee's group life insurance for the period of service up to one year.

Movies of Rubber

WILMINGTON, Del.—The first motion picture of the manufacture of chemical rubber featuring neoprene is being exhibited throughout the country by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Showings have been held before engineering societies, technical schools and industrial organizations.

U. S. Stocks of Food Greater Than Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American larder for fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy and poultry products is considerably fuller than a year ago.

The Agriculture Department reported that cold storage holdings of virtually all these important food products on Nov. 1 were larger than a year ago.

Those stocks of Nov. 1 last year and this, respectively, included:

Apples 30,307,000 and 30,831,000 bushels.
Frozen fruits 142,387,000 and 162,471,000 pounds.
Frozen vegetables 76,920,000 and 83,871,000 pounds.
Butter 128,111,000 and 104,873,000 pounds.
Cheese 114,736,000 and 143,640,000 pounds.
Eggs 6,498,000 and 7,343,000 cases.
Frozen poultry 79,228,000 and 114,625,000 pounds.
Meats 382,915,000 and 403,242,000 pounds.
Lard 68,738,000 and 222,359,000 pounds.

Steel Prices May Go Higher In the Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An expected expansion in U. S. Steel production next year raises the question as to the course of steel prices in 1941, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

There is one practical certainty, says the service, and that is that any change will be in an upward direction, especially if the European war continues. There are two possible developments which would make for an advance in steel prices. In the first place, an expansion in the demand beyond the capacity to produce could easily occur next year. Under such circumstances, steel manufacturers would naturally feel that an advance in prices was warranted, especially since present steel prices do not provide any particularly wide margin over the cost of production.

Prices Already High

It is not likely, however, that the Government would permit manufacturers to raise steel prices by more than a moderate amount since it would increase the cost of steel to the Government and make it more difficult for the Government to finance its armament program.

From the standpoint of the general commodity price level, steel prices are already high as the result of high producing costs, especially labor costs. The average price of finished steel, according to The Iron Age, is now 2.261 cents per pound as compared with the annual average of 2.209 cents in the pre-depression year 1929, an increase of 2.4 per cent. The general commodity price level, on the other hand, is now 18.2 per cent lower than it was in 1929.

Consequently, it is probable that in the event of steel prices showing any marked tendency to advance, the Government would step in with regulatory measures as it did during the last World War in the latter part of 1917. The average price of finished steel rose from 1.400 cents per pound in the pre-war month of July, 1914, to 1.471 cents in July, 1915, and then to a peak of 5.334 cents in July, 1917. Under Government price control, the average dropped back to 3.549 cents in January, 1918, and held at that level until after the Armistice.

Another development, which might occur next year making for an increase in steel prices, would be an upward trend of wage rates. Since wage rates are already relatively high as compared with prices, any increase in wage rates would necessitate an advance in steel prices. Labor in the steel mills is now receiving an average of 84.3 cents an hour as against 65.4 cents in 1929, an increase of 29.2 per cent. Steel prices, on the other hand, are only 2.4 per cent higher than in 1929.

Outlook for Labor

A rise in wage rates might result either from a shortage of labor or from a rise in the cost of living. If a shortage of labor should develop, labor would be in a position to demand and obtain higher wages. If the cost of living should show any marked advance, strikes as the result of discontent over conditions could be prevented only through an advance in wage rates.

At the present time, however, in view of the large number of persons unemployed, there appears to be little probability of any serious labor shortage in 1941. As for the cost of living, it may be higher next year, but it is questionable whether the increase will be sufficient to necessitate any sharp advance in wage rates. The prospect is, therefore, that in so far as the cost of labor is a factor, any advance in steel prices next year will be of a moderate nature.

Home Building Is Gaining In Mass. Industrial Cities

"A new trend appeared in October records of home building. For the first time in years industrial cities are prominently included among the municipalities showing most rapid residential growth.

"Records of new building permits compiled for 55 cities and towns in Massachusetts by the Department of Labor and Industries show New Bedford as second, Braintree third and Boston fourth among municipalities having the largest amount of new home building per capita.

"Other cities ranking close in order of rapid growth are Framingham, Waltham, Pittsfield, Attleboro, Cambridge, Quincy and Westfield.

"Heretofore new home building has occurred mostly in the residential suburbs. Its volume there still is high, but among the 20 municipalities showing the fastest rate of growth last month, 10 were industrial cities.

"In only three of these cities, Boston, New Bedford and Cambridge, were the figures swelled by large housing projects. The rest represented mostly the building of individual homes, stimulated apparently by the increase in industrial employment."

Sault Ste. Marie Canal Traffic Rises in October

OTTAWA (CP) Sault Ste. Marie Canal traffic totalled 12,970,912 tons in Octoer, compared with 12,352,986 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Total traffic through the Welland Ship Canal totalled 1,491,183 tons in October compared with 1,748,144 in the same month last year, while St. Lawrence Canal traffic totalled 1,069,998 tons against 1,215,467.

Bank Director

Walter S. Franklin

Elected a director of the Guaranty Trust Co. Mr. Franklin is a Vice-President and director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and a director of other companies in the transportation field.

Canada to Take Delivery of All Of 1940-41 Wheat Crop

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Government intends to take delivery of all of the 1940 wheat crop during the present crop year which ends July 31, 1941, Trade Minister Mackinnon announced in the House of Commons.

The Minister said plans for the 1941 wheat crop would depend upon circumstances but from the standpoint of the trade department that policy would "have to be decided upon with a knowledge that apart from domestic consumption only between possibly 140,000,000 and 175,000,000 bushels can be exported in the crop year ending July 31, 1942."

Meanwhile the government is making arrangements, the Minister said, "so that all the wheat deliverable from the 1940 crop will be accepted by the wheat board prior to the end of the present crop year."

At the approach of the 1940 fall harvesting season, Mr. Mackinnon said, the wheat on hand was 273,086,845 bushels. The new crop apparently will now amount to 520,000,000 bushels.

Wheat acreage in Canada is 27,750,000 with the average yield in the prairie provinces of 18.7 bushels. Allowing 68,500,000 bushels for feed, seed and other farm purposes, Mr. Mackinnon said, this left marketable surplus from the fall crop of 451,500,000 bushels.

Total possible deliveries so far fixed amount to 298,603,000 bushels but deliveries on Nov. 15 amounted to only 223,819,660 bushels.

Refunding Planned By Boston Trust

WASHINGTON (AP)—Railway & Light Securities Co., Boston, has filed with the securities commission a registration statement covering $4,000,000 of collateral trust 3¼ per cent bonds, Twelfth Series, due Dec. 1, 1955.

The proceeds, together with company funds, will be used to redeem at 104 per cent $4,000,000 principal amount of outstanding convertible collateral trust 4¼ per cent bonds, Eleventh Series.

Listed as principal underwriters were Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Estabrook & Co., Burr, Gannett & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Jackson & Curtis and Whitting, Weeks & Stubbs Inc., all of Boston.

New Haven Road Seeks To Pay Bond Interest

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which is in the process of reorganization, has petitioned the Federal Court for permission to make interest payments totaling $4,617,832. Judge Carroll C. Hincks ordered a hearing on the petition for Dec. 2 at 2 p. m.

The largest item in the petition was $3,545,517, representing a three-quarters payment of interest which fell due between May 1 and Oct. 1 in 1936 on bonds secured by the road's first and refunding mortgage.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 18
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20

Food Industry Heads Welcome Investigation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Representatives of various interests within the vast food industry of the United States, now in convention under the aegis of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers' Association at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, had today given divergent opinions on the Federal Department of Justice's announced inquiry into alleged monopolistic practices in the sale and distribution of food.

Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocers' Association, issued a statement to the effect that his association and individual members would welcome the investigation. In an address before the opening session of the three-day convention here yesterday, Mr. Willis declared that any form of monopoly in the industry was virtually impossible because of the intensive competition existing among processors, wholesalers and retailers.

Asks Arnold to Speak

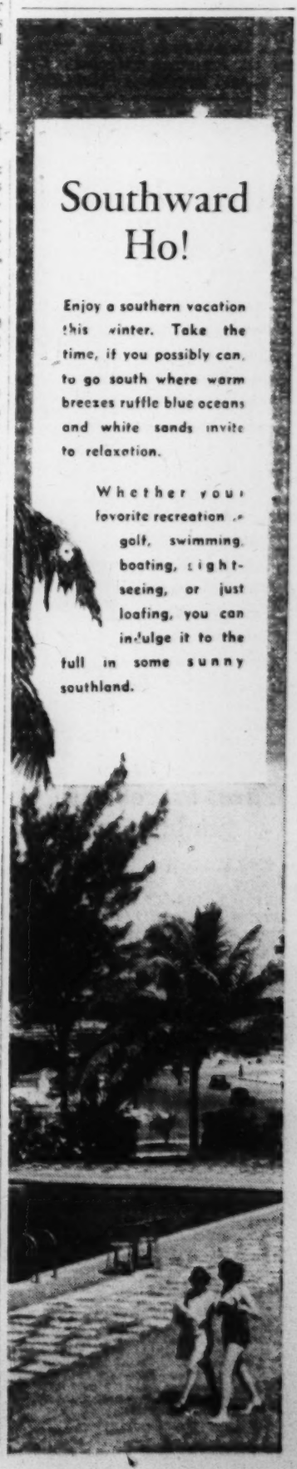
At the same time Mr. Willis announced that the association had telegraphed to Thurman Arnold, head of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, inviting him to appear on the program of the association for an informal discussion of the pending investigation.

Mr. Willis said the average family today spends about one third of its income for food, whereas in Colonial days more than half the family budget was required for food purchases. The reduction, he added, has resulted from the keen competition in food distribution and the industry's constant efforts to increase distribution efficiency while maintaining or improving quality.

Probe Call "Overdue"

Gerrit Vander Hooning, Past President of the National Association of Retail Grocers, attending the convention as an observer for his trade group, said such an investigation as that pending by the Federal Justice Department was "long overdue." The inquiry, he held, was initiated through a request his association had made in August, 1939, to the Justice Department calling for an inquiry into alleged monopolistic practices of various grocery chains and urging particularly a search into the chains' methods of buying fresh fruit and vegetables.

"We independent retailers have been investigating monopolies in the food field for more than two years," Mr. Vander Hooning continued. "All these facts we have gathered have been turned over to the Justice Department for their use."


Southward Ho!
Enjoy a southern vacation this winter. Take the time, if you possibly can, to go south where warm breezes ruffle blue oceans and white sands invite to relaxation.
Whether your favorite recreation - golf, swimming, boating, sightseeing, or just loafing, you can indulge it to the full in some sunny southland.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day's sales 521,260
1940 volume to date 186,430,406
1940 volume to date 241,442,756

Stock Market Is Sluggish; No Definite Trend

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Efforts to put the stock market into higher ground today met with further opposition and prices generally shifted over an uneven route.

Gains of fractions to around a point were to be seen here and there in the forenoon. These were substantially cut in a sell-off after mid-day, near the final hour, trends were well jumbled. Dealings were relatively slow throughout. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares.

Business news, including dividends and earnings statements, remained as the principal market prop, brokers said. In addition, war developments appeared more hopeful from Wall Street's standpoint. Restraining elements were found in growing tax apprehension and clouds on the labor horizon.

Stocks in front now and then—some eventually wavered—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber, Norfolk & Western, Republic Steel, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, American Can, Kennecott, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Great Northern and International Mercantile Marine.

Behind occasionally were Chrysler, Westinghouse, Pennsylvania, American Smelting and Texas Corp.

In the curb resistance was displayed by American Gas, Gulf Oil, Humble Oil, Breeze Corp., Bath Iron Works and Duke Power.

Bonds Irregular

Some U. S. Treasury issues climbed to new peaks today while corporate sections of the bond list fluttered unevenly in quiet dealings.

Buying in treasury loans seemed to be based on the possibility of congressional action in the next session on the administration proposal for ending tax-exempt privileges on future government issues. At the same time, continued accumulation of idle funds in banks and other institutions buoyed high-grade investements.

Fractional gains and losses were well mixed among corporate bonds in late dealings. A few showed losses ranging to more than a point including Western Union 5s, Market Street Railway 5s and Morris & Essex 5s.

Denmark 5½s broke more than 6 in the foreign list on a single transaction and Copenhagen 5s were down more than 3.

A few trades in U. S. Governments were sufficient to boost quotations more than ¼ point in some instances.

Domestic liens in favor included International Telephone 5s, Commercial Mackay incomes of '69 with warrants, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50 and 5s of '49, Nickel Plate 4½s and St. Paul 5s.

Trimmed a bit were Southern Pacific 4½s of '81, Montana Power 3¾s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66 and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

Greek Gains Lift To London Market

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Reports of the latest Greek victories brightened the securities market today.

Notably in demand were British Government bonds, which rose an outside of ¼ point. Buying was stimulated by the release of the proceeds requisitioned Canadian stocks, backed up by anticipation of the reinvestment of half-year interest on the 3½ per cent war loan, due Dec. 1.

Removal of the Treasury ban on trade in approximately 140 Canadian, Argentine, Brazilian and other issues gratified the "city" but resulted in little trade. Canadian eagles, however, one of the suspended issues, traded at 5 shillings 9 pence, compared with the last quotation of 4 shillings to 4 shillings 6 pence.

Diamond issues attracted chief attention in the mining section as buyers found only small supplies of stock. Fair demand appeared for dividend payers among kaffirs, while coppers and other base metals held quietly steady.

Brewery stocks featured the industrial list, in which many gains of a few pence were registered.

Wheat Prices Rise Slightly at Close

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—A brief closing spurt today sent wheat futures prices for the nearby deliveries to slightly above yesterday's close. Earlier liberal sales and light demand had forced prices a cent a bushel below yesterday's close before the market showed signs of recuperating.

Corn was independently firm, influenced by a strong cash market and lighter receipts.

Weather conditions with good moisture over most of the winter wheat belt and the statements of Prime Minister Churchill that there was little prospect of peace by Christmas were depressing factors.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 23 compared with Nov. 22, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $7,378,458.87 ($8,281,211.08); expenditures $23,810,118.40 ($22,802,224.12); net balance $1,818,711,976.10 ($2,229,668,044.24); working balance included $1,080,378,893.89 ($1,527,367,982.10); customs receipts for month $21,531,662.75 ($21,389,559.34); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $2,166,784,806.02 ($2,113,446,276.02); expenditures $2,831,163,864.34 ($3,715,787,106.61); excess of expenditures $1,724,369,258.32 ($1,602,240,836.58); gross debt $46,244,945,616.11 ($41,278,727,194.14); increase over previous day $560,570.11; gold assets $21,752,439,882.46 ($17,297,105,564.91).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	5	53⅜	53½	53½	+ ⅜
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	52	52	52	— ¾
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	6⅛	6	6	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	N'v 22
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	22	40¾	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ½
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	N'v 20
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	10	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
123⅝	63¼	Allen Ind (1e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	N'v 25
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	12	169	168	169	+ ⅞
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	N'v 20
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	13	13	13	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	8	7⅜	7⅜	7½	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅝
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	6	36	35¾	36	+ ⅜
17⅞	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	3	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	N'v 22
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 18
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	51	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅝
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	6	15⅜	15¾	15¾	N'v 23
75	41¾	Am Airlines	19	59¼	57½	57½	—2½
12⅜	6	Am Bank Note	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	5	7	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	5	38	38	38	+ ¼
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
119½	86¼	Am Can (4)	7	90½	90	90	+1
180¾	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180¼	180¼	180¼	N'v 19
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	7	29⅜	29	29	— ¼
63	34	Am Car & F pf	4	63	61½	62½	+ ⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (1.60)	5	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	N'v 20
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	N'v 25
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	N'v 25
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	6	6	6	N'v 23
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	9	2	2	2	N'v 25
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4	4	4	N'v 20
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1	1	1	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	N'v 15
28¼	10⅜	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	2	15½	15½	15½	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	N'v 22
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	42	41⅜	39¾	40⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	N'v 23
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	32¼	32¼	32¼	N'v 18
66¼	45⅛	Am Home (2.40)	3	50¼	50	50	+ ½
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	22¾	21½	22¾	N'v 22
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	6	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
13½	12¼	Am Inv III (1)	2	13	13	13	N'v 18
57	41½	Am In III pf(2½)	4	48½	48½	48½	N'v 20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	16	16	16	
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	5	80	79	80	—1⅛
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1½e)	6	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	110	109	109	
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	48	48	48	
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	7	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	125	8	7½	7¾	— ⅜
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	12	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	N'v 23
54	30¼	Am Sm&R (2e)	17	44⅜	44	44⅜	— ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	146	146	146	N'v 25
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53	52½	53	— ¼
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	4	29	28½	28½	— ½
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	2	11	11	11	N'v 25
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	N'v 25
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	5	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	78	78	78	— ½
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	12	166¾	166¼	166¾	
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	6	69½	68⅝	68⅝	—1½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	8	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅜
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152½	152½	152½	N'v 20
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	10	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	55	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	5	98	98	98	N'v 22
12	6	Am Woolen	2	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
59½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	10	55	54	54	
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
53⅞	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	4	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 18
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	55	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	3	33	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	14½	14½	14½	N'v 25
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 16
35½	23	Arch-DM(1.40e)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	N'v 25
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	N'v 23
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	7	5	5	5	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	52½	52½	52½	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	N'v 15
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (1e)	9	32	31	32	+1
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	77	77	77	N'v 18
93	49½	As D G 2 pf(18k)	8	92	92	92	N'v 19
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	37	37	37	N'v 19
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	19	18⅜	18¼	18½	— ¼
58⅝	39½	At&SF pf (5e)	6	58¼	57⅜	58¼	+ ¾
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	5	14½	14½	14½	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	16½	16½	16½	N'v 25
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	3	17	17	17	
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	32	24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	108	107½	107½	N'v 14
97⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48¾	48¾	48¾	
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	74	74	74	N'v 25
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	N'v 20
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	21	5⅛	5	5	— ¼

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	10	4	4	4	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	7½	7½	7½	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	9¾	9½	9½	N'v 25
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	8	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	4	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123½	123½	123½	— ¾
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	16	33⅜	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	32	32	32	
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	37	87⅜	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	132¾	131⅞	131⅞	— ⅛
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25	25	25	
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	N'v 25
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	N'v 18
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	26	19⅛	18¾	18¾	
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	2	30½	30⅜	30½	— ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	N'v 20
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	16	19¾	19½	19⅝	
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (1a)	9	21⅜	21	21	— ½
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 20
38⅜	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	N'v 25
7	4½	Brew Corp(.55e)	3	4½	4½	4½	N'v 25
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
26¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	20	24½	24¼	24½	
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	2	40¾	40½	40½	N'v 25
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43½	43½	43½	N'v 25
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	*67	6½	5¾	5¾	— ¾
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	15	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	N'v 8
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (3e)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
12⅝	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	15	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
8¼	3⅜	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	N'v 25
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	
12½	7½	Burr Add (½e)	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	N'v 22
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	13	13	13	N'v 25

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ½
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 20
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (1.15e)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
23⅛	11⅜	Canada Dry	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	N'v 25
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 12
32⅜	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	7	31	31	31	+1
3¼	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	1	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	62	61½	61½	— ½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	12	48⅜	48¼	48¼	— ¾
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	14	28⅜	28	28¼	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	7⅝	7½	7½	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 25
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	9	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
41⅝	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	4	33	33	33	— ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	N'v 2
43⅜	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	24	42⅜	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅛
97¼	84⅛	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅜
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 23
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1	1	1	N'v 25
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	⅞	⅝	⅝	N'v 25
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
14⅜	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	6	13⅜	13	13	N'v 25
39¾	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38½	38½	38½	
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 25
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 22
11	7⅞	Chi Ycl Cab (1)	2	10	10	10	N'v 14
16½	9	Chickasha (¼e)	2	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅝
6⅜	1⅝	Childs Co	2	2½	2½	2½	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3½e)	35	79	77	77¼	—1⅜
14¼	8⅞	City I&F (1.20)	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	2	3	3	3	
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	7	38	37	37¾	— ¼
43⅛	26	Clev Gr Bl(1.20e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 25
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	7	30¾	30½	30½	
45⅛	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	5	33¾	33¼	33¾	+1¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	61⅛	60	60	N'v 19
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅓)	5	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅜
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	N'v 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	3	28¾	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
28⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	22	22	22	N'v 25
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	25	5	4⅞	5	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ¾
8½	3½	Colum Pict	8	5½	5½	5½	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	21	21	21	N'v 19
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	6	79	76½	76½	N'v 25
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	11	31¾	31½	31¼	— ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	N'v 22
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	40	39½	39½	— ¼
113	97	Com Inv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 8
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	21	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	99	1	1	1	— ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	52	51	52	+1
33	25⅞	Com Edis (7.80)	57	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	N'v 19
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	9	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12⅞	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	N'v 13
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	7	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	21	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	58	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	— ½
11⅜	9⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1k)	3	9	9	9	
4¼	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Consol O(.72½e)	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	14	1⅛	1	1	N'v 16
5¼	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	—1½
106½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106	106	106	N'v 25
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	8	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¾
15⅜	7¼	Cont Bak (A)	3	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	7	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80	80	80	N'v 25
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	9	37½	37	37	— ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	114	114	114	N'v 22
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	39½	39¼	39¼	— ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (1)	19	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
33	19½	Cont Steel (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	N'v 23
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	5	19	19	19	— ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56	56	56	N'v 19
65⅛	42½	Corn Prods (3)	9	42⅞	42¼	42¼	— ¼
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	178½	178½	178½	N'v 20
7½	4	Coty Inc (½e)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	N'v 22
24¼	13	Crane Co	11	20½	19⅞	20	
32¾	18¼	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	3	18½	18¼	18½	N'v 25
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Rise in Demand For U. S. Farm Goods Expected

WASHINGTON (AP)—Despite a sharp reduction in agricultural exports as a result of the war, American farmers can look forward to an improvement in demand for their products in domestic markets, the Agriculture Department said.

Improvement in industrial activity, reflecting national defense spending, was said by the department to be boosting consumer buying power for farm products.

Prices Rising

The general upward trend of commodity prices is expected to continue, the department said, but no marked rise such as occurred during the World War is yet in sight.

The situation with respect to major farm commodities was described by the department as follows:

Wheat: Domestic prices close to the season's high. The effect of the Government loan program in reducing the supply of wheat available for market "continues to dominate the market."

Cotton: Prices generally average above the Government loan rate as domestic consumption continues to exceed that of a year ago and large quantities of 1940 cotton flow into storage under Government loans. Exports only about 70 per cent of those of a year ago.

Feed Grains: The total supply for the 1940-41 feeding season is now estimated at 115,000,000 tons, providing a supply per grain-consuming animal unit slightly larger than a year ago.

Hogs: Because of unusually heavy marketings so far this fall and the decrease in the 1940 spring pig crop, it now appears likely that slaughter supplies of hogs will decrease sharply in the late winter and early spring.

Outlook For Beef

Beef Cattle: Slaughter supplies of grain-fed cattle may be a little smaller than a year earlier, during the first part of the year but they may be larger next spring and fall. In October prices of upper grades of beef advanced to the highest level in three years.

Lambs: Slaughter supplies in the coming fed-lamb marketing season (December-April) may show a moderate increase over last season.

Truck Crops: Plentiful supplies of truck crops for the late fall and winter markets are likely to result in less than normal rises in prices, despite an improvement in consumer purchasing power.

Potatoes: Larger winter supplies and lower prices than a year ago indicated.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 26

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumat pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8.75	Bos & Albany	92	91¼	92	90½
6.00	Bos Edison	32	31½	31½	32
5.00	Bos Elevated	45	44¾	44¾	46
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	19	19	19	19
..	Bos & Me st	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Bos & M st B pf	1½	1½	1½	1¼
..	Bos & Prov	9	9	9	11
..	Copper Range	5	5	5	5¼
..	Est Gas & F pf	39	38½	38½	39¼
2.25c	E Gs & F pr pf	58½	58½	58½	59½
..	Eastern SS	4	3⅝	14	3¾
1.00b	Employrs Group	24	23¾	24	23½
2.50	First Nat Stors	43¾	43¼	43¾	44
..	Maine Cent	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
..	Mergenthaler	25½	25½	25½	25
3.25a	N E Tel & Tel	125½	124	124	125½
..	North Butte	37c	37c	37c	37c
..	Old Colony	25c	25c	25c	25c
.40	Shawmut Asso	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
1.60	Torrington	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	35	35	35	35
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	55¾	55	55¼	55⅝
..	Utah M & T	50c	50c	50c	46c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1940 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	2⅜s '43-31 Mch	102.2	102.2	102.2
5	3⅛s '45-43	108.21	108.21	108.21
1	3⅛s '45-43 reg	108.16	108.16	108.16
1	3⅛s '49-46	113.4	113.4	113.4
1	4¼s '52-47	122.18	122.18	122.18
3	2⅜s '54-51	110.6	110.6	110.6
1	2½s '53-51	106.3	106.3	106.3
13	2½s '56-54	106.1	105.30	105.30
1	2½s '60-55	111.6	111.6	111.6
25	2½s '63-58	110.8	110.8	110.8

New York City Bond

172	3s '80	102	101¼	101⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	50½	50½	50½
1	Alleghany cv 5s '44	97¼	96⅞	97¼
31	Alleghany cv 5s '49	81¼	80¾	81¼
37	Alleghany 5s '50 st	61	60¼	60⅜
1	Allied Strs 4½s '50	101⅜	101¼	101¼
10	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	Am & For P5s 2030	53½	52½	52½
8	AmIGChem 5½s '49	104¼	104	104⅛
5	Am Int 5½s '49	101⅜	101½	101½
7	Am T&T 3½s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	Am T&T 3½s '66	110¼	110½	110¾
8	Am T&T 3¼s '61	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4	Am WW&E 6s '75	110	10	110
15	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
13	Arm Del 4s '57	105⅞	105¾	105¾
2	Arm Del 4s '55	106	105¾	105¾
41	AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	108	108¼
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
1	AT&SFRkyM 4s'65	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Atl & Chs AL 5s'44	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
12	A C Line 1st 4s'52	69¼	69	69
1	A C Line cll 4s'52	66½	66½	66½
5	A C Line 4½s'64	52½	52½	52½
5	A C Line 5s'49	70½	70	70
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	75	75	75
25	B&O '95 st A	36	35⅝	35¾
22	B&O 2000 st D	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
8	B&O '96 st F	35⅛	33¾	35⅛
14	B&O cv '60 st	13¼	13¼	13½
8	B&O 4s'48	72⅞	72¾	72⅞
6	B&O S W '50 st	45½	45½	45½
14	Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	113⅜	113¼	113¼
3	Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	135¼	135¼	135¼
47	Beth Stl 3½s'52	107½	107½	107½
1	Beth Stl 3½s'59	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Beth Stl 3¼s'65	107	107	107
5	Bost&Me 4s'60	70	70	70
2	Bost&Me 4¼s'61	71	71	71
17	Bost&Me 4½s'70	18½	18	18½
5	Bos & NY AirL 4s'55	9½	9½	9½
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s'45	111	111	111
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s'50	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝
14	Buf R&P '57 st	45	44¾	45
3	Bush Term 5s'55	43½	43½	43½
1	Bush T Bldg 5s'60	67	67	67
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	97½	97½	97½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Can Nat 5s '9 Oct reg	98	98	98
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	95¾	95¾	95¾
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
4	Can Nor 6½s '46	107	106½	106½
1	Can Pac 5s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Can Pac 5s '54	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	65	64¼	65
31	Can Pac 4s perp	53	52⅞	53
10	Caro C&O 4s '65	105¼	105⅛	105¼
45	Celanese 3s '55	99¾	99¼	99½
1	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	7	7	7
15	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	1	1	1
15	Cen New Eng 4s '61	51¼	50½	51¼
11	Con Pac 5s '60	41	40½	40½
2	Con Pac 1st 4s '49	68½	68	68
2	Con RR NJ 5s '87 reg	14	14	14
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
12	C&O 3½s '9D	104¾	104¼	104¾
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	104¼	104¼	104¼
35	C&Q rfg 5s '71A	82½	82	82
3	C&Q 4½s '77	73½	73	73½
1	C&Q gen 4s '58	85¾	85¾	85¾
10	C&Q 4s Ill '49	96½	96⅜	96¼
5	C&Q 3½s Ill '49	92¼	92	92¼
5	Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
17	Chic Gt West 4s '59	26½	26½	26½
2	Chi I&L 6s '66	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Chi I&L 5s '47	18¾	18¾	18¾
140	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4⅜	4¼	4¼
34	CMSP&P ap 5s 2000	1	1	7
1	CM&StP 4½s '89	28¼	28¼	28¼
3	CM&SP gen 4s '89	28¼	27¾	28¼
3	Chi&NW 4¾s '87	14¼	14¼	14¼
23	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	11¼	1	11¼
3	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8⅜	8½	8½
1	CRI&P 4½s '52A	5¼	5¼	5¼
4	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	CRI&P 4s 88 reg	10	10	10
25	CRI&P rfg 4s34	5¾	5¾	5¾
4	CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	5	5	5
41	CRI&NO 5s 34	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞
5	CT Hte & SE rlg5s60	54	54	54
1	C T H & SE inc 5s60	41½	41½	41½
9	Sh Un Sta 3½s 63 t	102	101¾	102
6	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	90¾	90½	90¾
11	Childs Co 5s 43	31	30¾	30¾
10	Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	111	111	111
1	CCC&StL 4½s 77	56	56	56
2	CCC&StL gen 6s 93	80½	80½	80½
1	CCC&StL WM 4s 91	55	55	55
23	Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	109¼	109	109
2	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	75½	75½	75½
2	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	68¾	68¼	68¾
1	Col & So 4½s '40	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	104	104	104
11	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	104½	104¼	104½
3	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104¼	104½
34	Coml McKay Inc69ww	43¼	42½	42½
5	Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	115	115	115
2	Con Edis 3½s 58	106	106	106
1	Con Edis 3¼s 56	104½	104½	104½
12	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106	105⅞	106
3	Con Rys 4s 56	15	15	15
10	Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
3	Consum Pow 3¼s 69	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
3	Crucible Std 4½s 48	103	105	105
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	19	19	19
2	Cuba RR 7½s 46	18½	18½	18½
5	Cuba RR 5s 52	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5	Curtis Pub 6s 55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6	Dayton P&L 3s 70	109	109	109
41	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	50	49¾	49¾
1	Del P&L 4½s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Del RR&B 4s 36	6	6	6
98	D&RG 4s 36	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
1	D&RGW 5s 55 asd	1	1	1
2	Det Ed 3½s 66	112¼	112¼	112¼
11	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	17⅛	16	16
1	Duquesne L 3½s 65	106¾	106½	106⅝
18	Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	106½	106¼	106¼
13	Elgin Joliet&E3¼s 70	103¼	103	103¼
29	Erie rfg 5s 67	16⅝	16¾	16⅝
32	Erie rfg 5s 75	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Erie 1st 4s 96	76	78	78
45	Erie gen lien 4s 96	37	36½	37
13	Erie cv 4s 53 A	31	30⅝	31
22	Erie cv 4s 53 B	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞
1	Erie&Jer 6s 55	80¼	80¼	80¼
24	Erie Gene 6s 57	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
11	FirstonTa&R 3½s 48	103⅝	103½	103½
5	Fla E Cst 5s 74	7½	7½	7½
19	Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	1	1	1
5	GenCable 5½s 47	106	106	106
39	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88¼	87¾	87¾
7	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	108¼	108½	108½
4	Gt Nor 5s '73	102½	102½	102½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	94	93¾	94
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
27	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
23	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
12	Gt Nor 2¾s '67	87	86¼	86⅝
1	G Bay & W deb A	64	64	64
15	Gulf M & Oh 4s '15	58⅞	58½	58¾
1	Houst'nOilTex4½s'54	102	102	102
32	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	28½	28	28
3	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	43⅜	43¼	43⅜
3	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	10¼	10¼	10½
4	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	110½	110½	110½
1	Ill Cen 4s '52	39¼	39¼	39¼
1	Ill Cen 4s '53	39½	39½	39½
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	41¼	41¼	41¼
13	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	37¾	37¼	37¼
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
18	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	42½	42	42
5	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝
5	Inland Stl 3s '61	107½	107¼	107¼
7	Inspirat C Cop 4s'52	101¼	100¾	101¼
8	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	97	97	97
14	Int Cit Nor 4½ 65'52	¾	¾	¾
18	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	7	7	7
16	Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
3	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	52¾	52¼	52¼
1	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	72¼	73¼	73¼
12	Int Paper 5s '55	104½	104¾	104⅝
23	Int T&T 4½s '52	24⅛	23¼	24
13	Int T&H 5s '55	26	26	26
1	JamesF&Clea 4s '39	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
11	Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	104¾	104½	104½
5	KCPtS & Mem 4s'36	30½	30½	30½
37	K C South 5s '50	69⅜	69	69⅜
14	K C South 3s '50	66¼	66	66¼
5	Lac Gas 5½s '53	59½	59¼	59½
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58¼	58¼	58¼
10	Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	46¼	46¼	46¼
3	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	24¾	24¼	24¼
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	21¾	21¼	21¼
22	Leh Val 4s 2003	20¼	20	20¼
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	99½	99½	99½
15	Louis&N 4s B '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
8	Louis& N 1st 4s 2003	93	92¾	93
9	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89	88⅝	89
2	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	88¼	88¼	88¼
2	Maine Cen 4½s'60	52½	52	52½
1	Manati Sug 4s'57	30	30	30
3	Market St Ry 5s'45 st	77	77	77
76	McKess&Rob 5½s'50	104	103⅝	103½
3	Mich Cop Gas 4s'63	107	107	107
2	MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	12	12	12
8	M-K-Tex adj 5s'67	3⅞	3½	3½
10	Mo Pac 5½s'49	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	17¼	17	17
37	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	17	16⅞	16⅝
30	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110½	110½	110½
2	MonWPa Pub Se 6s 65	111	111	112
11	Mont Pow 3¼s'66	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
1	Mor & Essex 5s'55	37	37	37
9	Mor&Essex 4½s'55	33½	33	33
2	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	42	42
1	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	105 9-32	105 9-32	105 9-32
7	Nat Distill 3½s'49	105⅜	105	105⅜
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108	108	108
10	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	67½	67	67½
4	N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104⅜	104½	104½
1	N Orl Term 4s 53	68	68	68
10	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	37	37	37
9	NYC rfg 5s 2013	63½	63¼	63¼
28	NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56⅝	56⅝
14	NYC cn 4s 98	63⅜	63¼	63½
4	NYC 3¾s 46	90½	90½	90½
17	NYC cv 3¾s 52	61¼	60¾	61
3	NYC & HR 4s 42	99¾	99½	99½
1	NYC&HR 3½s 97	85⅜	85¾	85¾
15	NYC&StL 6s 01 Oct	90	89¾	90
1	NYC&StL 6s 50	79⅝	79¼	79⅝
19	NYCH&StL 5½s 74A	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜
49	NYSt&StL 4½s 78	58¼	57¾	57¾
10	NY Edis 3¼s 65	110½	110½	110½
11	NYN&Hart 4s 48	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
21	NYNH&H 4½s 67	18	18	18
1	NYNH&H 4s 55	16½	16½	16½
1	NYNH&H 4s 57	4	4	4
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	15	15	15
3	NY O W rfg 4s'92	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5	NY O W gen4s55	1½	1½	1½
60	NY W&Bost 4½s46	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Norf Sou 4s 61A	13⅜	13	13⅜
1	Nor Am Co 4s 59	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
20	Nor Am Co 3¼s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
12	Nor Pac 6s 2047	62⅝	62¼	62⅛
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	55	55	55
7	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50¾	50½	50⅝
4	Nor Pac 4s 2047	72¾	72½	72¾
6	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41⅞	42
8	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	111	110¾	110¾
5	Ohio Ed 4s 65	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
12	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	86½	86¼	86¼
62	Pac Gas 4½s'57	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
2	Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
6	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Para Bway 3s 55ct	50	49⅞	50
2	Penn R gen 5s 68	115½	115½	115½
23	Penn RR 4½s 84	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
21	Penn RR 4½s deb 70	95¼	95	95¼
14	Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	105	104½	105
1	Penn RR 4¼s 84E	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Penn RR 4s 48 st	114¾	114¾	114¾
5	Penn RR 3¾s 70	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
2	Penn RR 3½s 52	90½	90½	90½
7	PereMarq 5s 56	75⅛	74½	74½
10	Pere Marq 4½s 80	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	PhelpsDodge3½s 52	109¾	109¾	109¾
10	Phil Bal&Wash 5s 74	106½	106½	106½
16	Phila Co 5s 67	106½	106½	106½
19	PhRead C&I 5s 73	16	15⅝	15⅝
3	Philippine Ry 4s 37	4	4	4
12	Sou Pac 4½s 68	37½	37½	37½
101	Sou Pac 4½s 81	36¼	35⅝	35⅝
27	So Pac 4½s 69	36½	36	36¼
21	So Pac rfg 4s 55	58¾	58⅜	58⅜
19	So Pac cit 4s 49	36	35⅝	35⅝
13	So Pac 2¾s 46	45⅞	45½	45½
30	So Pac 4½s '77	41⅞	41	41⅝
1	So.ith Ry 6½s 56	81½	81½	81½
2	South Ry gren 6s 56	75½	75½	75½
16	South Ry cn 5s 94	93	92¾	92⅞
24	South Ry gen 4s 56	55	54½	54½
1	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	109½	109½	109½
7	Spokane Int 5s '55	27	26	26
7	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	106⅞	106½	106⅞
2	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105½	105½	105½
3	Swift & Co 3¼s 50	106	105⅝	105⅝
7	Texark&FtSm5½s 50	91	90¾	90¾
10	Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅝	106½	106⅝
4	Tex Corp 3s 59	108	108	108
4	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛
1	TexP-MP Ter5½s 64	92	92	92
132	Third Ave adj 5s 60	21¼	20¼	20⅞
6	Third Ave 4s 60	60	60	60
1	Tri Continent 5s 53	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Un El Mo 3¼s 82	108	107⅝	107⅝
2	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
10	Un Pac 3½s 80	105¾	105¾	105¾
19	Un Pac 2½s 71	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
5	Un Cig-Whel Stores 5s 52	71	71	71
12	Unit Drug 5s 53	87½	87½	87½
6	US Steel 1.80s 46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	U S Steel 1.625s 45	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	U S Steel 1.90s '47	102	102	102
34	Utah L&T rac 5s 44	104	103⅞	104
16	Utah P&L 5s 44	104¾	104½	104¾
2	Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
8	Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
7	Wabash rfg 5s 75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
14	Wabash 1st 5s 39	43	42½	43
5	Wabash 5s 76 B	4	4	4
25	Wabash 4½s 78C	4	4	4
41	Warren Bors 6s 41	58	57	57½
5	West Pen P 5s 63B	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1	West Pen P 4s 61	111	111	111
2	West Shore 4s 2361	53	52	53
11	Westn Md 5½s 77A	101	100⅞	101
7	Westn Md 4s 52	92⅞	92¼	92⅞
1	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	13	13	13
8	Western Un 5s 51	76	76	76
8	Western Un 5s 60	75	74½	74½
10	Western Un 4½s 50	73¼	73	73¼
33	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	106¾	105¾	106⅜
2	Wilson & Co 4s 55	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
10	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	102	102	102
17	Wis Cen 4s 49	29¾	29¼	29½
2	Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
1	Wis Pub vc 4s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾

Foreign Bonds

2	Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	22	22	22
1	Antwerp 5s 58	14	14	14
3	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	63¾	63¼	63¾
12	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	63½	63¼	63¼
2	Argentine 4½s 71	77	77	77
8	Argentine 4½s 71	68¼	68	68¼
8	Australia 5s 55	53¾	53¼	53¼
4	Australia 5s 57	53¾	53¼	53¼
1	Australia 4½s 56	48¼	48¼	48¼
24	Belgium 6s 49	5¼	5¼	5¾
7	Berl City El 6½s 51	27	26⅞	27
2	BerlCityEl 6½s 59	27	27	27
2	Brazil 8s 41	17½	17½	17½
8	Brazil 6½s 26-57	14½	14¼	14¼
16	Brazil 6½s 27-57	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	16	15¾	15¾
13	Buen A 4¾s 77	48	48	48
6	Buen A 4½s Aug. 76	48¼	48¼	48¼
2	Bulgaria 7s 67	7½	7½	7½
7	Canada 5s 52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Canada 3¼s 61	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Canada 3s 68	82	82	82
14	Canada 2¾s 44	94	94	94
2	ChileMtgBk6s&7sasd	11½	11½	11½
6	ChileMtgBk6s61asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	ChileMtgBk6s62asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
4	Chile 7s 42 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
6	Chile 6s 60 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
2	Chile 6s 61 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
3	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	Chile 6s 61 Sep asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
41	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	27¼	27½	27½
45	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	27¼	27¼	27½
3	Copenhag 5s 52	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
4	Cordoba Pv 7s 42	22	22	22
5	Denmark 6s '42	32	32	32
31	Denmark 5½s '55	28½	28½	28½
1	Ger C Ag Bk 7s '50	26¾	26¾	26¾
7	Ger Gov 5½s '65	14	13¾	13¾
4	Hungary 4½s '79 ext	17	17	17
22	Italy 7s 1951	46	45¾	46
1	Japan 6½s '54	68	68	68
7	Japan 5½s '65	53⅞	54¾	53¾
6	Yugoslav Bk 7s '57	8	8	8
1	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	8	8	8
37	Mex 5s asd '45	4	4	4
10	Mex 4s '04 asd '54	4¼	4	4
36	Mex 10 4s

British Try to Drive Wedge In Eire's Strict Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 25—Newspaper reports that the Royal Air Force during the week end foiled a German attempt to invade Eire, while discounted in authoritative circles here, have added force to the British campaign for modification of Eire's strict neutrality.

There is evidence that a large number of persons in Britain refuse to accept the question of Irish ports as an insoluble deadlock.

A meeting of Irishmen and men of Irish descent at Leigh in Lancashire passed a resolution yesterday, to be sent to Premier Eamon de Valera, stating: "We recognize the right of Eire to declare neutrality, but we do ask Irishmen all over the world to take a stand against Naziism and Fascism and to allow the use of their ports to Britain, thus helping to bring about speedy victory over the forces of evil." This despite Mr. de Valera's repeated assertions lately that Eire will in no way modify its neutrality to enable southern Irish ports to be used in countering the German U-boat campaign!

Protected by British Navy

Suggestions for solving the knotty problem of ports include appeals to the Irish people and American and Canadian intervention or pressure. Others propose a new approach from Britain whereby the British Government would tell Eire that without the use of Irish ports it could no longer afford to protect Eire's indispensable overseas trade which at present flows to and from Eire solely through protection of the British Navy.

Claiming that the shipping question is Britain's biggest problem of the war, Mr. J. L. Garvin in yesterday's Observer says: "It concerns the safety and the future of the United States no less than our own."

Failing an Anglo-Irish agreement on the use of ports, Mr Garvin makes an urgent plea for more United States destroyers as the only alternative safeguard for British shipping.

Sympathy for Allies

Some sections of the British press have been protesting that Eire would take a different attitude over ports if Mr. de Valera would only allow the British viewpoint to be freely circulated among his own people.

It must be admitted that the southern Irish press just now, in its attempt to be as neutral as possible over war, does not fully reflect the extent of the sympathy of a vast majority of the people of Eire for the Allied cause. However that may be, there seems to be little reason to doubt that Eire's neutrality is genuinely based on the will of the people.

Citizens of Eire are in any case well informed on war matters by many of their sons serving in the British forces and daughters working in British factories. Moreover contact between the two peoples will be greatly increased by removal of the travel restrictions between England and Ireland which have just been announced.

Un-Held France Seeks Wheat

LYONS, France, Nov. 26 (AP)—An appeal for 50,000 carloads of wheat to be sent from the German-occupied zone of France into the unoccupied zone was made today by Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture.

Addressing a meeting of the Federation of Agricultural Syndicates, he said the unoccupied zone was hardest hit by the low 1940 harvest and was short 8,000,000 quintals (about 29,328,000 bushels) of wheat.

The crop was mediocre, M. Caziot added, and bread and wheat will "have to be considered precious staples."

The unoccupied zone also is threatened with a stock feed shortage of 30,000,000 quintals, he said, because of reduced production of oats and barley and the loss of normal imports.

Although the lack of motor fuel "aggravates the need for horses," Mr. Caziot said, the number of horses has been diminished from 623,000 in 1938 to less than 500,000 now.

Hih speech followed inauguration of a national office for the distribution of animal fodder.

No Whipped Cream

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, via Berlin, Nov. 26 (AP)—Whipped cream and rich cheese, of which the Danes are fond, were stricken from the Danish diet today by an order designed to meet a milk shortage caused by cattle slaughtering.

Much of German-occupied Denmark's cattle has been slaughtered for lack of feed, which formerly was imported largely from England.

Tobacco stocks also are thinning, and sale of cigars and cigarettes from slot machines has been forbidden. Production in each factory has been limited to four or five brands. Dealers said their entire turnover had dropped to approximately 25 per cent of 1939 figures.

Unessentials

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Lord Woolton, Minister for Food, declared today "it's not my business to control luxuries" and declined to take a regulatory interest in the prices of turkey and caviar.

"It's my business," he said, "to control the price only of those things essential to the life of the nation."

Press of Britain Loses by Passing Of Rothermere

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Viscount Rothermere, the British publisher, who passed on in Bermuda today, acording to the Press Association, was the younger brother of the late Lord Northcliffe, and carried on the chain of newspapers that his eminent brother had founded.

Although a sound businessman, rather than a brilliant journalist, as his brother was, he continued to guide the editorial policy of the Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, Evening News, and other publications. During the previous war he was for a time Air Minister, but otherwise has not taken a practical part in politics.

His espousal of the cause of Hungary around 1927 in an effort to have the Trianon Treaty modified led to rumors that he had been offered the Crown of that kingdom.

Lord Rothermere for some years adopted a type of imperialistic policy that led him to approve of the disciplinary side of Fascism and to oppose the National Government, at least under Stanley Baldwin, as too much lacking in vigor.

As a businessman he was deeply interested in the Unted States, which he visited frequently and had advocated the sale of British possessions in the West Indies to pay for the British debt to America.

Perkins Resignation Denied at White House

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House said Nov. 25 that Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, had not submitted her resignation and "the President has not discussed resignation with her."

This assertion came from Stephen Early, Press Secretary, when asked for comment on a story in the New York Times that Miss Perkins had tendered her resignation and President Roosevelt had accepted it.

Mr. Early was asked by newsmen whether his statement meant that Miss Perkins, first woman Cabinet member and an appointee to the original Roosevelt Cabinet in 1933, would continue in her present capacity during the President's third term

"I don't know anything about continuation or any other phase of it," the presidential secretary replied.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Hoover Motors — Guaranteed Used Cars
'39 Ford Tour. Sedan $395
'38 Ford Tour. Sedan $295
'37 Ford Tudor Sedan $215
'35 Ford Tudor Sedan $145
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON
HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

AUTO PARK

PARKING MASS. STATION AUTO PARK 25c All Day
Rear of Fenway Theatre, Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290

FLORISTS

UPTOWN FLOWER SHOP
245 Mass. Ave., Boston
Flowers and Plants for Thanksgiving

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS
Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description—Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328-330 7th Ave., 4th Fl. (29th St.) N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage — cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

FURS W. DAVIDSON 175 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for business couple, baby and schoolgirl; pleasant working conditions. Write fully F. B., 2333 Foster Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Sunny, newly decorated rooms in an attractive home; good food; care as needed. LON. 9825.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
Highest prices paid for gold, diamonds, silver and platinum. HEIGHTS JEWELERS, 740 West 181st Street, N. Y. C. Wadsworth 3-0280.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
RAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

ROOMS AND BOARD

BURGESS HOME, 95 Landscape Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.—Cheerful, homelike, loving consideration; convenient subway; reasonable. Yonkers 7033.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 113th St. (Apt. 116)—Corner room, single-double, nicely furnished, telephone, elevator; $20-$30 weekly; breakfast-dinner. STEWART.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Rooms in warm house, 1 with kitchenette; permanent or transient guests; parking. Lon. 8775.

LEXINGTON 0152, MASS.—Room and garage, desirable for business man commuting to city, wishing restful surroundings, in a house of taste and refinement.

N. Y. C., 127 West 86th St. (2-W)—Attractive, newly furnished and decorated room; every convenience; near churches, all transportations

N. Y. C.—LARGE, beautiful room facing Hudson; convenient transportation; refined family. 399 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4-A. ACademy 2-2432.

N. Y. C. (180th), 435 Fort Washington Ave.—Front, homelike, near bath, elevator; $7; business person preferred; transportation. De Camp (5-G).

TWO unusually nice rooms with bath (Suite or single); private home; large grounds; near station; business people; references. NEW CANAAN (Conn.) 648, 150 Oenoke Ridge Rd.

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED young couple available Dec. 1st for winter resort; executive housekeeper and social director with successful social programs. Write E. Stuart Wells, Happy Acres Country Club, Middlefield, Connecticut.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED practical attendant wishes position—women or children—light housework. Write Box K-17, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

LET me solve your cooking problems; excellent cook; will accommodate reasonably for parties of any kind (colored). Com. 1408 (Boston).

PRACTICAL companion wishes position, experienced attendant; whole or part time. WA 3-9743. Write Box W-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER-assistant bookkeeper, experienced, capable; temporary or permanent. Write Box P-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SING WITH JOY AND DOMINION
HELEN CRAFTS—Teacher
59 W. 56th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6887

WANTED TO BUY

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS I. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR 5-1618. N. Y. C.

BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. Co., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9681.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

POST WANTED

GLASGOW — Lady desires position as lady help or companion, experienced needlewoman. Box W-1621, BCM/CSM, London.

TRAINED housekeeper seeks appointment 1st class hotel; 10 years' experience—caterer, bookkeeper, organiser, disciplinarian. Box W-1230, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR— Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E. 80 Parkwood Road — Comfortable home. H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Tel. Southbourne 2716

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD, EAST **YENTON**
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752.

HARROGATE, The Claremont—First-class private Hotel; 1 min. Christian Science Church; garage A.A. and R.A.C. recomm., moderate inclusive terms. Tel 2323111. Mrs. Hallantyne

LONDON: Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms; H. and C. bed, bath, breakfast, 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6 reduction sharing. LANgham 2679

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster. H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church MISS BAKER. VIC 3306. Bus 24 passes

SOUTH DEVON

Dawlish—Lockstone Hotel Tel. 2138
Where peace and beauty still remain.

TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

Weston-super-Mare Somerset
WELBECK PRIVATE HOTEL
MARINE PARADE
Midway between Madeira Cove and Winter Gardens
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water, and Reading Lamps in all bedrooms.
Special Winter Terms Garage near
E. Stray, Proprietress Phone 958

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LAUSANNE - SWITZERLAND
Pension Vel-Vert, Melle Desmeules.
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Ideal situation for long stay, excellent cooking. Incl. terms Fr. 5.50 to Fr. 7.-

England

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DRESSING GOWNS
in great variety at reasonable prices.
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Spencer Foundations Specialist
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Steinway House, Whalley Road
H. M. V. ELECTRIC IRONS *and* FIRES.
USEFUL GIFTS *for domestic use.*
PIANOS *and* TUNING *a speciality*

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ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
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LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
18 A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

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Tons of Comfort
SCHOLES
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Linked with Personal Service
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3, THE ARCADE
"Lotus" and "Delta" Agency
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ENGLAND

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You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food **SELLERS**

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C. H. BESWICK
3 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
Specialists in Fitting
LOTUS and DELTA SHOES
ASHLEYS WOOL STORES
for
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in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

WOODS
PIANOS OF QUALITY
RADIO : RECORDS
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If desired, any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. ● We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
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For All Trades
Compare our prices which include FREE DELIVERY
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ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds : : Bulbs : : Sundries
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Bailey's
FOR STYLE AND VALUE IN LADIES' WEAR
11 MANCHESTER ROAD, BURNLEY
Also at Church Street, Accrington

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Ironmonger
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General Requisites for the House Garden and Workshop
Warranted Quality. Keen Prices
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For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
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W. GRIME & SON
10, Silver St., Halifax
WE have a Choice Selection of
Ladies' Bags and Purses, Crystal Ware, Shopping Baskets and Many other things suitable for gifts. 'Phone 2996 Halifax
TRAVEL REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

Gentlemen's Warm Underwear
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ARTHUR GLEDHILL
Hosier, Hatter and Tailor
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ENGLAND

HALIFAX (Continued)

From now until the end of 1940
Our Showrooms will be resplendent with LINENS, SILKS, WOOLLENS, GLOVES and a host of articles EVERY WOMAN SEEKS AFTER. Call at
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or, 'Phone 4158, or write. You will find very desirable drapery at moderate prices.
Agent for JAEGER—DEPOT FOR LIBERTYS
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We carry an exclusive Range of Solid Silver, Electro Plate, Cutlery, Cut Glass, etc., etc.
Sole Halifax Agents for the World-Famous OMEGA WATCHES
LISTER HORSFALL Ltd.
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High-Class Jewellers and Gold and Silversmiths

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STANDINGS Ltd.
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TEL. 4001

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the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
At
GEORGE FIELD'S
you will find
A Choice Selection
of
Christmas Gifts
to suit all tastes
15/17 JOHN WILLIAM STREET

Get That Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due
GREGG'S LAUNDRY
SHEEPRIDGE Phone 663

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
New Designs in
MIRRORS BRASSWARE
PHOTOFRAMES
Pictures in large variety
BREWER BROS. LTD.
SHAMBLES LANE TEL. 830

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Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

Gelders
BLACK-OUT SPECIALISTS
115-119 Vicar Lane, Leeds 1
Tel. Leeds 26054

LIVERPOOL

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"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

SLOAN LTD.
42/50 BOLD STREET
RODEX COATS
New Winter Models in Llamovel and Gorslan Tweeds
Largest Selection in Liverpool

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone Waverlree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

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Settees from £8.10.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £27.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
●
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

Keep your feet warm in warm-lined
BOOTEES
Prices from 21/- to 79/6
Illustrated list FREE
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IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
Nottingham Road, Mansfield
Offer Best Quality Hand Finished Service
Also Cheaper Service at 2/6 per doz. articles. Dry Cleaning Work collected and delivered in 4 days.
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Do Your Christmas Shopping Now
at
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Grainger Street, Newcastle, 1
Telephone 20674

SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

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GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS CLUMBER ST.
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An Electrical or Radio Fault?
THE REMEDY—
"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
Claude B. Barton, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. Phone NOTTINGHAM 41760

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MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 2480 Promptly Executed

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ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
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Electrical and Wireless Accessories

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Agents and Stockists for
"BUOYANT" Upholstery
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Personal service, advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes

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Luncheons — Teas — Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
78 PINSTONE STREET

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CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
LEOPOLD STREET
Distinctive Decorations and Furniture
Schemes and Estimates Submitted Free
TELE. NO. 21374

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
For CHOICE SELECTION
OF
TINNED and BOTTLED FRUITS
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
41, LONDON STREET. SOUTHPORT
EST. 1881 PHONE 2183

The Furnishing Galleries
at
Broadbents Ltd.
of Chapel Street
Cater for every taste and purse

GRAHAM
High-Class Confectionery
Christmas Cakes, Christmas Puddings and Mince Pies a Speciality
Van Delivers Daily to All Districts
44, Liverpool Road, Birkdale Tel. 66424

STOCKPORT

Phone Sto. 4227 and 4228 **Shaws**
MIDDLE HILLGATE, STOCKPORT
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

High School Boy's Prize Essay Proves Beauty of Democracy

In response to many requests, the Daily Features Page is happy to reprint the following national prize-winning essay, written by a Seattle High School Senior of 17. The text, made available by America's Town Meeting of the Air as sponsors of the contest, follows in part:

"What Does American Democracy Mean to Me?"

By Frank W. Kerr

Our street is a fine kind of a street. First of all, on the Twenty-seventh Avenue corner is Tony's shoe repair. Tony fixes shoes for nearly everyone in our neighborhood. Then next to Tony's is Peterson's. Pete keeps a first-class Smörgasbörd where we get nickel pies and cakes after school. Next to Pete's is Mr. Cohen's. He rents the back of his shop to Mrs. Fugiko who does laundry for 30 cents a bundle. Safeway Grocery takes up the rest of the block down to Twenty-sixth. Jay works there. He says maybe he can get me on in the Christmas rush. At the very corner, on the curbing, old Mose has his paper shack. My Dad always buys his evening papers there.

Yes, our street is a fine kind of street. Tony says you won't find one like it anywhere but in American cities. And Tony knows. He's been around. It's not so much the different kinds of people working and living on our street that makes it fine, Tony says. It's more the way they get along together; making little sacrifices for each other; getting their wives and children together in the evening for games and gossip and eating; trusting each other with a brother's trust.

So when I pass down our street I feel proud. You see, it won't be long until I'll be out looking for a place to start my business. I'd like to build on a street as fine as ours. . . .

I'm 17. In six months I'll be out of school and on my own. I've always thought of earning my living as something far away, unreal. Now that it's upon me I'm not sure just what to think. But I do know one thing, a thing so big that little everyday qualms and fears of life dissolve and leave me feeling strong and glad: I know that there are streets on which men live that hold out fine clean hands and say, "Welcome. Here is life. Share it with us."

As long as there is this to pat me on the back I can go forward with a will to live. And I will make my house on a fine street. . . .

I've read that there are lands where living is not art, but science. The people are machines that turn out life by the pound. The rote that children learn is measured by the pound. When their faces become square and their bodies riveted, they cease their learning and begin production. The woman's task is clear. Her yield is easily measured by the pound. . . . The man's task is also clear. . . . "Man, let your labor yield 10 times 100 pounds, else prison bars will keep you in.". . .

I have heard of lands like this, where speech is but the archive of the dead who longed for life; where friendship is but the guise of enmity; where young men pass examinations in killing and gain scholarships for honorable work in the field of brotherly hate. I have read these things, yet it is hard to believe that a normal boy can scorn to laugh, can clog the passage through which joy must pass from where the heart should be. . . .

When I first started to think on this subject of Democracy, the day when I passed down our street and looked at what I had not seen before, that day I asked a question as I passed. "Tony," I said (and to each other one, I said), "tell me what does American Democracy mean to you?" And each one gave to me, in different words, the one true answer. From his own heart he said the words that made the earth seem beautiful, the people glad, their God good. And when I'd mulled those words over to myself, pulling—pushing, pounding—tapping, testing each one with my own, I came to see that those two words, "American Democracy," formed but a supercilious mask, trying in vain to hide the simple meaning—"Live, and let live."

I have said that there are places where, in exchange for youth, a boy receives a book of lessons out of which he learns the art of balancing what he will call his life upon the tip of his bayonet. I wonder how a boy would face his coming years, if all he'd learned in youth was lore of might and strength and hate of weaker men. I wonder with what heart he'd face a world of steel and blood and caustic words. I wonder how a boy, so young, could take this destiny into his hands and hold it high to marvel and to love.

And when I'd wondered on these things, I realized that any man can live his life when there is love or pride or faith to hearten him. But when the future holds a piece of steel, a dozen bolts, out to a man and says, "This is your life. Now make the most of it," then what is man to do but gird himself in bitterness, and in his desperation take into his hands the future of his fellow man, and knot and twist and break it until the sum of what is left is measureless.

And so I say, to me "American Democracy" means that I can build my home upon a street where love and brotherhood have hung their welcome sign for me to see, where I may live, and in my living give to other lives the selfsame urge to live.

It Has Been Said of Freedom

No man is free who is not master of himself.—Epictetus.

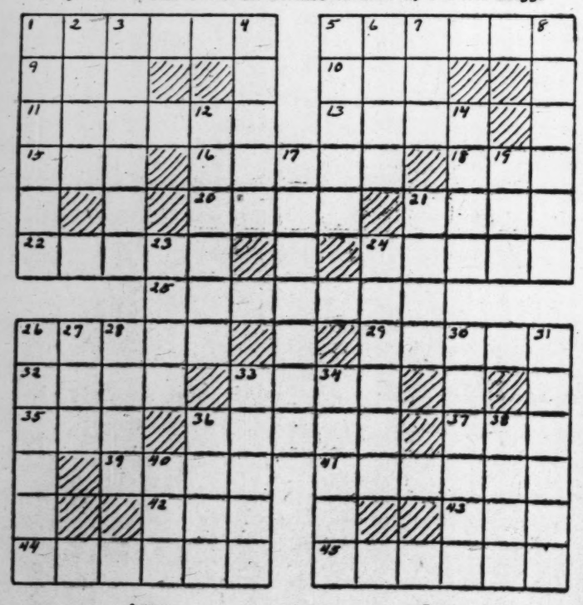
I believe in freedom—social, economic, domestic, political, mental and spiritual.—Elbert Hubbard.

The greatest glory of a free-born people is to transmit that freedom to their children.—Havard.

The only freedom which deserves the name is that of pursuing our own good, in our own way, so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it.—J. S. Mill.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Scarlet sage is what?
5—What is a burrowing mammal?
9—What is another name for Turku?
10—What is a magot?
11—Where would you find a gondola?
13—What do you call ashes of seaweed?
15—Compute.
16—Aged person is what?
18—In tennis, what is a ball returned in a high curve?
20—What is the opposite of "van"?
21—What is a flexible pipe for conveying fluids?
22—What is opposed to "relaxed"?
24—One who scatters seed.
25—What would a pedometrist be doing?
26—What is iron block on which metal is shaped?
29—Prohibit.
32—What do you call moistened clay used as a paste?
33—What prefix denotes "prior to"?
35—What is a vase furnished with a foot or pedestal?
36—Who were chief gods of Tyutonic pantheon?
37—What is a Japanese money of account?
39—Piece sung by a single voice is what?
41—What name is sometimes applied to an inhabitant of the torrid zone?
42—A marsh is what?
43—Past.
44—Certain kinds of marbles.
45—What ancient name of England is still retained in poetry?

Down

1—One versed in literature is what?
2—In bed.
3—Where is Regents' Park?
4—The white poplar is what?
5—Who might give you 13 articles if you asked for a dozen?
6—What is the European wild boar?
7—Dover is capital of what State (abbr.)?
8—What is caoutchouc?
12—What is used as a breakfast food?
14—What implement is used by a husbandman?
17—Who was the Artful Dodger in Dickens's "Oliver Twist"?
19—What suffix is equivalent to "our"?
21—Hoglings are young what?
23—Flippers enable seals to do what?
24—What are grimaces of diriision?
26—What do you call a female graduate of a college?
27—And not.
28—What are large covered wagons for transporting goods?
30—Who were inspired by gift of prophecy when they ate honey?
31—Pennant is what?
33—What are immeasurably long periods of time?
34—What is a frontlet or coronet?
36—What is opposed to "aweather"?
38—Who sings baritone part in "Othello"?
40—How might a poet write "often"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

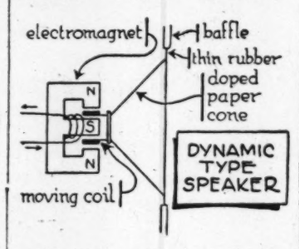
EVERY noble life leaves the fibre of it interwoven for ever in the work of the world: by so much evermore the strength of the human race has gained.
—RUSKIN

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes a Radio 'Loudspeaker' Speak?

Sound results from something vibrating or moving back and forth, setting up sound waves in the air. In radio broadcasting, these sound waves are "picked up" by a microphone, changed to electrical waves, and transmitted to the receiving set. In the receiver the signals are captured and amplified, and it is the task of the loudspeaker to change electrical variations into sound waves.

In order that a loudspeaker may "speak," it requires some sort of diaphragm which, when made to vibrate, will set up sound waves; and a means of making the diaphragm's vibrations duplicate the



sound waves picked up by the microphone through which the broadcast originated.

There are several types of loudspeakers. Magnetic type loudspeakers are similar in working principles to the telephone receiver, using an electromagnet and a steel diaphragm. Current from the receiving set (which varies with the impulses sent out by the broadcasting station) causes the flexible diaphragm alternately to be attracted and released, the diaphragm vibrating by reason of its own elasticity. The vibrations usually are intensified by the use of a horn.

Dynamic, or moving-coil, loudspeakers have a thin fiber ring or collar wound with fine wire, placed between the poles of an electromagnet. The varying current from the set flows through the coil, and as the current fluctuates the coil alternately is attracted and released by the electromagnet. The coil is attached to a large diaphragm, commonly in the form of a cone, and its movements cause the cone to vibrate.

The condenser type of speaker consists of a plate of corrugated metal, covered by a thin elastic diaphragm. The diaphragm is coated with a metallic film. The film and the plate act as a condenser for a high-voltage current. When the varying current from the set is added, the diaphragm alternately is attracted and released by the plate, springing back to its original position by elastic reaction, and the vibration reproduces the sound made in the broadcast studio.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

In Lighter Vein

The Right Meter

There are meters trochaic,
And meters iambic,
And meters of musical tone,
But the meter that's neater,
Completer, and sweeter
Is to meet her by moonlight alone!
—Charivari

Taxi!

A taxi was creeping slowly through the New York rush-hour traffic and the passenger was in a hurry.

"Please," said the passenger, "can't you go any faster?"

"Sure I can," he replied, "but I ain't allowed to leave the taxi."
—Yellow Strand.

Chinese Philosophy

You want credit;
Me no give.
You get sore.
You want credit;
Me give.
You no pay;
Me get sore.
—Better you get sore.
—Ohio Farm Bureau News

Gentle Hint

A customer sat down at a table in a smart restaurant and tied a napkin round his neck. The scandalized manager called a waiter and said to him, "Try to make him understand, as tactfully as possible, that that's not done."

Said the thoughtful waiter to the customer: "Pardon me, sir. Shave or haircut, sir?" — Commerce Gusher.

Take Better Pictures

Shapes and patterns in light and dark are the things a camera can record in landscapes such as this. Coloring here was good, but it does not make the picture.

Strive for Contour and Not Color If You Are Looking for Better Scenic Pictures

This is the fourth in a series of five articles on taking pictures.

A. P. Feature Service

Amateur photographers are generally at their worst when they do landscapes and street scenes.

What is more boring than an evening spent with someone just returned from a trip with a hundred snapshots? It's a rare thing to see one interesting picture on such an occasion.

The prime reason for this is that people are much more sensitive to color than to shape. The amateur is attracted to a scene because of the blue sky, the green grass and the white house with the green shutters. The color combination gets him and he shoots. By the time the picture comes out in black and white, the point is lost.

The problem is to train one's eye to look for shapes and pattern in light and dark. Those are the things the camera can record, the things that make composition and determine whether a picture is worth looking at.

When you see a view you like, determine what there is about it that attracts you. Then aim to make that reason come out in the picture you take.

The acid test of whether you've done a good job is to have someone go through your photographs and guess why you took each one.

The tendency to see in terms of color should be less of a problem when taking street scenes in the city. Here the most interesting material is in the activities of people in the streets or the designs that variously shaped buildings make. Your main tools are camera angle and sunlight.

If you are interested in the shapes and contours of buildings there's no sense in taking a shot of a building as the sun is hitting it head on.

It is necessary to watch the light change on a building and make the shot when the sun, by hitting at an angle, emphasizes the contour you are after.

(The fifth article in this series will appear next Tuesday.)

Color is lost in a black and white photograph. This picture, of the same objects as caught in the picture above it, lacks contours and the effect is disappointing.

A Verse for Today . . .

Give unto the LORD the glory due unto his name: bring an offering, and come into his courts.—Ps. 96:8.

Where Would You Find—

1. Hispania?
2. The two states which bound Washington?
3. British Honduras?
4. The Semling?
5. Fort Wayne?
6. The Poe Cottage?
7. Morris Dam?
8. A boomerang?
9. The Laboratory of Anthropology?
10. Gambia?

(Answers appear on this page)

Party Fun

Add a V

Give each guest a slip of paper containing the following instructions:

1. Add v to a relative and get to boast.
2. An animal, a bird.
3. A slope, valiant.
4. A dance, a frolic.
5. Help, greedy.
6. Inactive, to overturn.
7. A sly look, a pry.
8. The French word for Christmas, new.
9. No, a fleet.

The correct answers: Aunt, vaunt; doe, dove; brae, brave; reel, revel; aid, avid; inert, invert; leer, lever; Noel, novel; nay, navy.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Support

London

Donald, 11 years of age, had, with his three brothers, been evacuated from their home in a coastal town in England, to various safer zones in the midlands. Just a few weeks after this, the news of the passing of their Dad had to be sent to these four little boys, and Donald, with all the manhood he could muster for his eleven years, replied as follows:

"Now, Mum, remember that a Scout always whistles and sings whatever happens, so I do hope you are not fretting. I know you will have a job to make ends meet, so I am sending you my pocket money. And, Mum, you may sell my bicycle if you like, it would fetch ten shillings."

In a second letter, sent a week or two later, he ended the cheery epistle with "Keep your chin up, Mum."

Cottonseed Plastic

From cottonseed hulls, heretofore mainly a waste material, a new plastic has been developed in Tennessee.

To Start Cars

A new emergency battery for starting stalled automobiles has extra voltage and extra long cables for use from a service truck.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The ancient Latin and poetical name for Spain.
2. Oregon and Idaho.
3. It is in Central America on the Caribbean Sea; produces mahogany, tropical fruits, and cedar chiefly.
4. The new commission-style national union in Norway.
5. A city of Indiana, so named because General Anthony Wayne built a fort on part of the site.
6. On the Grand Concourse, New York City; built before 1816, and occupied by Edgar Allan Poe from 1846-1849.
7. It was built on the San Gabriel River, California for water supply; 325 feet high.
8. A missile weapon used by Australian aborigines. It consists of a curved piece of flat wood which when thrown returns to the thrower.
9. Santa Fe, New Mexico; its purpose is the study of man's activities in the Southwest from prehistoric times to the present day; contains a fine museum with exhibits of Pueblo pottery, and Navajo and Pueblo textiles.
10. A British colony in western Africa.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Harm in Trying*

By Le Pelley

OOOPS ---
PLUM PUDDING
MM-MM!
MY, MY -- I SEE WE HAVE SOME PLUM PUDDING.... IT IS PLUM PUDDING, ISN'T IT ?
YES
WELL -- WHAT KIND OF PLUM PUDDING IS IT ?
JUST PLUM PUDDING..
HAS ANYONE TRIED IT YET TO SEE IF IT'S ALL RIGHT ..... ??
NO !
I GUESS THERE'S NO USE HINTING..
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh Boy! Wouldn't the Boss Have Been Surprised?*

By Rodgers

I remembered today that I haven't had a soap-and-water bath for some time
"Oh, dear!" I thought, "I suppose the Boss will be giving me one any time now!"—
"Thinking about it is as bad as the bath itself!" I decided after awhile.
And I almost reached the point of asking the Boss to give me one right away so it would be over with—
Rodger
Almost— but not quite!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Top Speed Ahead!*

By The Hagers

"CAPTAIN BILL! SHIPMATE, AHOY! WHAT BROUGHT YOU HERE?" I CRIED WITH JOY.
"THE NANCY JANE. SHE ARGUED 'BILL, THANKSGIVING'S HERE; LET'S MAKE DRAKEVILLE.'"
"A CLEVER SHIP YOU HAVE," SAID I. "AND DID SHE MENTION MINCEMEAT PIE?"
"SHE DID. THE KIND MATILDA MAKES. SO, HUSTLER-SIX, FORGET YOUR BRAKES!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Helping the Greeks

If Finland was a David fighting Goliath, is not Greece another? Indeed, with Berlin now threatening Athens, is it not a case of a David against two Goliaths?

The gallant Greeks have appealed to the United States for aid. The American Government has their request "under consideration." This appeal is for permission to buy military supplies, particularly planes. Undoubtedly it will have sympathetic consideration, conditioned by the United States' joint effort to aid Britain and arm itself.

American desires to help Greece today are strangely reminiscent of similar sympathies at the time of the Greek struggle for independence in 1823. Daniel Webster introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution for the dispatch of an envoy to Greece. This would have constituted recognition of Greek independence, and there was a lively debate. Webster launched one of his great orations, Speaker Henry Clay left the chair to add a fervent speech.

A good deal of emotion and a good many famous names like Marathon and Thermopylae had been marshaled in behalf of Greek freedom when John Randolph of Roanoke rose to point out that America was in no position to render real aid to the Greeks. Apparently he convinced the House that even if the Webster resolution were adopted it could not be backed up by anything tangible, and the matter was dropped.

How similar is the position today! In so far as planes and other military supplies are concerned, there can be little to spare. Two strong reasons support the appeal from Athens—sympathy and self-interest. Helping Greece may be one of America's most effective methods of helping herself. However, Americans must face the bitter fact that neither sympathy for other people nor the necessity of arming for their own defense has so far produced the essential materials.

But there is no reason to say, "Nothing can be done." The Greeks have other needs besides war materiais. Why not a loan such as was made to Finland through the Export-Import Bank? Why not unofficial aid such as that for the Finns which won wide support in America? The Greek War Relief Association has opened a drive for $10,000,000. The Greeks, both for themselves and as defenders of liberty, deserve every consideration.

Meanwhile the drive for increased production, the one sure way of furnishing defense supplies—for Greece, for Britain and for America—should get an extra push from public opinion.

Patriot With Two Countries

Prince Saionji was a man with two countries, and both of them were Japan. He was born into a feudal society, when the land of cherry blossoms was still a walled garden, with the world safely outside. He grew up with his country into liberalism. He must have regretted its decline into near-totalitarianism in the grip of an uncontrolled military clique. The third Japan must have seemed almost foreign to him.

Prince Saionji was the last of those eight elder statesmen, the Genro, who, guiding their country out of feudalism, could be called the "founding fathers" of modern Japan. The Genro were the closest of the advisers of the Japanese Emperor. Prince Saionji was the youthful playmate of Emperor Meiji, father of the present ruler of Japan. He brought western thought to his homeland. Paris had helped to teach him law. Later he was to make thorough studies of the parliamentary systems of Europe and America.

Not since 1936, when he reportedly was marked for assassination in the February revolt, has Prince Saionji visited Tokyo. He was spared at that time, it is said, because his assassination would have caused too deep a revulsion among the Japanese. Though he was a supporter of parliamentary government, he either did not foresee, or could not act upon the foresight, that aggression would develop into the severest threat to liberal government which the world has yet witnessed. For it is understood that he was consulted constantly on Japanese foreign policy during the years of Nipponese expansionism in China.

He lived to see the more reckless advocates of aggression shake off virtually all civil control, and line their country up with others sworn to the destruction of the ideals on which he had shaped his own career. The cult of shrewdness was usurping the rightful prerogative of wisdom; mercy was at a discount, ruthlessness at a premium; the individual was becoming a serf of a new mechanized feudalism, when Prince Saionji made his exit from the political stage. Only as he left the world theater was the plot beginning to take a turn, with many a crisis ahead, perhaps, but with a promise of triumph for the idealism that characterized the career of the last of the Genros.

Hearth of Mirth

It was one thing when color comics were restricted to a section of the Sunday newspaper. A negative virtue, perhaps, but at least it limited the appearance of such "funnies" to once a week. Nowadays newsprint comics, in magazine form, are present on newsstands daily—and even more marvelously devoid of comedy than before. In fact, the one funny thing left about them is their name.

'Way back in the unsophisticated and more risible days of Buster Brown and Happy Hooligan comics were comical—at least sometimes. Today, you may hear your Johnny and Janey scream with excitement over them. But laugh? Never! So why not rename these colorful compendiums of supersensational melodrama? What about Terrifics, or Horrifics? Or even Scarrifics?

Some such name would be in keeping, too, with their authors' intrepidity. Fearlessly they ransack not only the annals of banditry and gangsterdom, for all manner of treachery and crime, but great literature, history, and legend as well. Liberally revamped and mass-produced, these researches are served up piping hot with vitriolic violence and horrendous, hairbreadth heroics.

Who knows? A generation from now, some enterprising university candidate for the Ph. D. may do a learned dissertation on our current comedyless comics as "criteria invaluable to the understanding of significant social phenomena of this period." Maybe that's where the laugh will come in—and on us, too.

The Axis Waits for Bulgaria

When a little boy begins to "face up" to a very large bully, you can safely surmise there is a big brother somewhere in the immediate vicinity. When the bully begins to use tact, you can guess that he suspects it.

The Axis, which Premier Mussolini described the other day as a "bloc of 150,000,000," had just caught up with Bulgaria, a small State of some 6,000,000 people. On the way, the Axis had forced Hungary and Rumania, each stronger and more populous than Bulgaria, to hand over their marbles.

Then along came tiny Slovakia, whose adhesion to the Axis is a matter of history, Slovakia being a protectorate of the Nazis in any case. Slovakia's role in this diplomatic street-scene might have passed without comment except that its signing-up with the Axis capped that of Hungary and Rumania with a ridiculous anti-climax.

The stage managers at Berlin do not usually strive for such an effect as this. Presumably Slovakia represented just a little job of "mopping up" which could as well be done then as any other time. Doubtless the Axis meant to go on collecting marbles, bigger and shinier ones. But suddenly it is announced from Berlin that the game is over for the present. This is strange. For it was little Bulgaria's turn to play. But Bulgaria, the Berlin dispatches explain, is too divided internally to make a good Axis playmate at the moment.

But how can Bulgaria afford to be divided at such a time? One would suppose that division would be an invitation to Nazi "protection," as it has been in other small States. And why do the Nazis look upon this division as a reason for keeping hands off at the moment? In other instances, alleged division was reason and excuse for "restoring order" with Nazi agents and shock troops.

The answer may be that Bulgaria has a big Slav brother just around the corner. The big brother doesn't want to fight the Nazis. But moral support puts extra boldness into the small State. The big brother can confuse things in the Balkans and thus embarrass the Nazis. The big brother can even threaten to throw Russian weight with the Nazis' foes. Yes, or encourage and subsidize political divisions in Bulgaria and other Slav States without ever coming out from behind the corner, leaving it to the Nazis to call him out if they think that will help them much.

Anyway, Bulgaria is not going to join the Axis just now.

Dispatches from the front indicate that the Italians are still advancing—toward Italy.

The Important Absentee

The importance of absentee voting was proved in several States during this year of close elections in America. It is well understood that the shift of a comparatively few thousand votes in half a dozen States could have changed the result of the Presidential race. It is not so well known that several gubernatorial races were so close that the absentee ballots could have swung the election either way—indeed, did swing it in one State.

In Kansas, Gov. Payne H. Ratner (R), after trailing his Democratic opponent, William H. Burke, by sometimes as many as 3,000 votes, has emerged an apparent victor by the close margin of 427 votes, after 7,100 absentee ballots were tabulated.

The unofficial 4,000-vote lead of Forrest C. Donnell (R) in the Missouri race for Governor was somewhat whittled down during the subsequent counting of absentee ballots and his victory not made official until two weeks after election day.

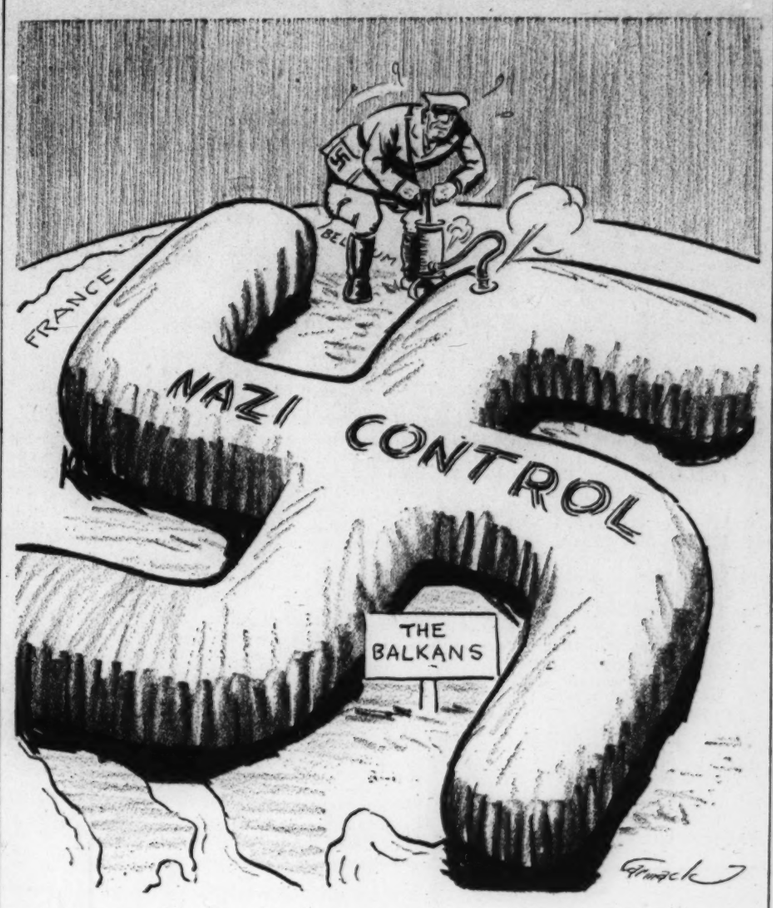
The Governorship race was so close in the State of Washington that the victory of Arthur B. Langlie (R) was not certain until the votes of 25,000 absentees were checked. The victor's margin was a little over 5,000. An absentee ballot from Alaska, arriving November 22, broke a tie for a commissionership in one county.

In Massachusetts, where all ballots in the Governor's race are being recounted, the estimated 53,000 absentee votes will bear much weight since the majority of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) has been cut to less than 7,500.

Obviously it is an injustice which deprives of their vote those absent from the State on election day, yet three States—Kentucky, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania—make no provision for them. Two others, Maryland and New Jersey, permit no absentees but soldiers and sailors to cast ballots by mail. In South Carolina the absentee voting law applies to primaries only and is limited to those incapacitated by illness. New Hampshire permits absentees to vote for presidential electors only, and Massachusetts limits the privilege to State elections and to city and town elections under certain conditions. The laws are alike in no two States, differing as to the various elections, as to where the voter is, and on his physical condition.

The opportunity is presented, not only to liberalize the absent voter laws in many States—and to supply them where they are lacking—but to bring them into conformity with one another so that all voters may enjoy equal privileges, especially when it comes to the election of a President, in which all citizens should have a voice.

Europe's Inflation Threat



The Magnets

A combination of circumstances brought me in contact with one of those minor tragedies of the sea in which every element seems pitted against the master. If the keel of the deep sea tug Bathgate had been laid down in a north and south direction, when building, Captain Frederickson would never have cried, on an early morning not long ago, "How did we get here?"

The Bathgate, and one of her tows, the barge Jonesport, had grounded on Black Fish Shoal off the New Jersey Coast.

Navigating with the caution of long experience, Captain Frederickson had sounded his way through a fog from the Cape Charles Lightship, shaping a course to clear Winter Quarter Shoal. The headings, out from Norfolk to the sea buoy, had been mainly east and west, the direction in which she lay when building, the compass therefore checked with the known headings and the picking up of his marks. But, back in Norfolk, the mate, recently discharged for disorderliness, knew that the corrector magnets had been removed from the Bathgate's binnacle.

* * *

As everyone knows who has given the subject thought, the magnetic character of a steel ship's hull is due to the direction in which it lies when building. An east and west direction during the hammering and riveting of construction would place the ship's polarity on either beam, and magnets, or no magnets, the compass would point substantially true on those headings. But once a north and sourth course was taken the full force of the ship's magnetism would come into play to displace the needle from the magnetic meridian, unless corrected by the little magnets in the compensating binnacle. The Bathgate's keel, to again stress the point, lay east and west when building.

The mate, the villain in this drama, had pried open the binnacle—the marks of a screw driver were plainly visible—and he had then departed carrying his grouch and the guardian magnets.

* * *

When I came into the picture it was in the capacity of a witness, in behalf of the master, to consider the nature of his navigation and the precautions he had taken. I gave testimony that, in view of the strange combination of circumstances, veiling the wrong pointing of his compass when he turned northward in the fog his duty had been fully and faithfully performed. Clearly he, and his tug and tow, were victims of a dastardly removal of safeguards, combined with the strange readings of his lead, for he took regular soundings passing several gullies of water trending in toward the shore.

It then became a duel between the underwriters and the owners of the tug as to who must pay for the damage; the problem hinged upon the proper, or improper, navigation of the tug. So much for the plot of the thing. The dramatic hours of doubt, the master and the new mate of the tug hanging in their pilot house windows, watching, peering through the fog and drifting mist, their senses alert, listening for an opposing whistle between the thunder of their own, always mindful of the tows astern, and ready for instant action, come to mind. Lawyers, opposing the owner, were asking Captain Frederickson, "Why? why? why?" In fact they suggested that he had been negligent because he was not on his knees examining the binnacle for scratches instead of keeping a lookout ahead. The unfortunate man was blamed—by the court.

But the whole business of courts is foul with dangers for the mariner caught in the clutches of law. The worst wreck of all, usually, is the inquiry. FELIX RIESENBERG

Down the Middle of the Road

The Dies Committee and the Law Officers

By Erwin D. Canham

The presence of foreign agents in the United States, as described in the "White Paper" of the Dies Committee, is a danger against which the Government and all citizens should be alert. But it is not at all clear that the publicity activities of a legislative committee constitute the best way of combatting them. As has been the case down through the three years of its existence, the Dies Committee is driving toward admirable objectives by means of methods which are not a little questionable, and sometimes seriously questioned within the Committee itself.

Already Attorney General Robert H. Jackson has protested against some activities of the Dies Committee and has defended the Federal Bureau of Investigation against the Committee's criticism. Representative Dies replies from Texas with a hot attack on the Attorney General as an encourager of Communists. There are the makings of an unseemly, strident row in which only the Fifth Columnists would be the gainers.

* * *

Several fundamental points should be kept plainly in view:

That the main task of investigating and prosecuting anti-American groups must be in the hands of the appropriate law officers, whether Federal, military or local. The Dies Committee has no mandate to become a second F. B. I., a War Department or Naval Intelligence Service, U. S. Attorney's office, or a police force.

That publicity is of very mixed value in dealing with espionage and sabotage. Sometimes, for very good reasons, the Government agency has to keep quiet.

That public indignation over "foreign agents" does not need to be whipped up by sensational publicity, but is adequately high now. Alertness does not require alarmism, and it is not necessary to see foreign agents behind every telephone post. There are, after all, honest and patriotic persons in the United States who still speak with a foreign accent. We should not come to the persecution-of-dachshunds stage.

* * *

Mr. Dies is about to ask Congress for $1,000,000 with which to continue his work—twice as much as he has had before and many times his first appropriation. Probably he will get a good part of it, for to advocate curbing his activities can always be described as "un-American." That is the self-perpetuating hold which the Committee has acquired.

Yet it is to be hoped that the Committee will not actually and seriously hamper the F. B. I. or the War or Navy intelligence services, and that it will not inflame public sentiment to the pitch of hysteria which was reached during and after the last war. The Committee's power of investigation is very formidable. As was shown by the New Dealers themselves before Mr. Dies got his authority, the subpoena can be a tremendous weapon.

* * *

Here in Boston, publicity concerning Dies Committee activities during the last week has descended to a ludicrous stage. Some newspapers announced that "surprise" (sic) raids by the Committee's "ace investigator" were about to be made, even that they were being made. Day after day passed, and the raids did not develop. The only explanation given was that the "ace investigator's" wife was ill and so he had remained in Washington. However, this portentous individual was said to be due "unannounced" in the next day or two to carry out "sensational raids." If these newspapers had been seeking deliberately to ridicule the Dies Committee—which patently they were not seeking to do—their publicity could hardly have been more adroit.

The same publicity antics have sometimes hovered about the F. B. I. itself and its chief, J. Edgar Hoover. Latterly, however, this really well-organized Bureau has been much more discreet, apparently toning down its fireworks under orders from higher authority. Time was when publicity furnished the best Federal weapon against racketeering, kidnaping, and other early-depression offenses. Now it has served its purpose. For the war against spies and saboteurs, nothing is required more than swift, silent, and stunning action. A corps of unemployed private detectives, publicity-seeking young lawyers, and various ill-assorted fishers-in-troubled-waters is scarcely fitted for this task. Nor is the relative irresponsibility of a legislative investigating committee any substitute for the sworn law officers of the Justice, War, and Navy Departments.

There is a proper role for such a committee just as there is a place, and a grand one, for Westbrook Pegler's one-man exposé of labor racketeering. But the Dies Committee is, happily, not our sole or even our principal defense against un-American activities.

The Wide Horizon

"Liberty at Stake"

By Dr. James B. Conant

President of Harvard University

A radio address for the William Allen White Committee

I am speaking as a private citizen of this republic—a private citizen deeply concerned with the present foreign threat to our nation's future. I am one of those who believe that our free way of life can be secured only by a defeat of the Axis Powers. The opinion is growing among qualified judges that such a defeat is possible only if the American people without reservation will pledge the country's resources to that end. Are we willing to go so far?

I know there are many loyal and intelligent citizens of the United States who think such a pledge both unnecessary and unwise. They think we can prosper as a nation even if Hitler and his allies dominate the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia—provided that we in turn dominate this hemisphere. Such people argue that a stalemate in the Battle of Great Britain with a compromise peace would be the best possible outcome of the present war. I wish I could agree. But those who hold such views, it seems to me, neglect entirely the time required for an effective rearmament of this country. More important still these same people, in my opinion, fail to understand the true nature of our peril. They fail to realize that we today are witnessing an event in human history analogous to the sweep of Mohammed and his followers thirteen centuries past. The inhabitants of Christian countries . . . did not understand the real menace of a fanatical and effective military power. Unprepared, they failed to withstand the onslaught. For the inhabitants of these conquered nations there were then three choices: death, or servitude, or conversion to the new religion. Is it different on the continent of Europe at this very moment?

I speak frankly. For at this time, we must all of us assess the future as best we can, and attempt neither to hide nor to exaggerate our fears. . . . Citizens of this country must decide to what extent we as a nation should heed the warnings. We must balance the probabilities. We must weigh the consequences of action or inaction. And though time is pressing, we must come to our decision by the process of free debate. For in a democracy no drastic step can be taken with hope of ultimate success unless public opinion registers strong approval.

It seems clear that a large majority of the country is determined to give material aid to Great Britain. But we must now answer a fundamental question which lies deeper. Do we as a free people agree that the Axis Powers must be defeated? If we answer yes, then the words, "all possible aid to the Allies" mean exactly what they say. Then there are no reservations in our pledge. It then becomes a matter of strategy and strategy only when, if ever, material aid must be supplemented by direct naval and military assistance. It then becomes purely a matter of strategy whether at some later time active belligerency is required. Having settled the fundamental issue we must be ready to follow the advice of those military experts who have access to all relevant information. But until the fundamental question has been answered, military experts cannot settle those detailed problems which now disturb the country.

The citizens of 1940 are the trustees of the future of these United States. We shall be rightly condemned by posterity if we needlessly become involved in war and squander life and treasure. But we shall be yet more guilty in the eyes of our descendants if we fail to preserve our heritage of freedom—if we fail because of timidity or lack of far-sighted resolution. The decision is momentous. Those who feel as I do believe the future of human liberty is at stake.

Mirror of World Opinion

Casting Out Fear

Many an American is wondering and asking how the British people can "take it" the way they seem to be doing. . . .

There is a hint of explanation in some comments made by a London writer. It seems to be because Britain has "cast out fear." They were terribly afraid for a while. Then they summoned their resolution. They marched up to the peril, faced it, and started doing something about it. Since that, they have not been afraid.

It seems to be a good remedy for any fear. When you have once honestly faced the worst and defied it, no harm can come to you. That is, no real harm. Because it is not loss or death that harms you—it is being afraid of them.—*Corning (N. Y.) Evening Leader.*

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